The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

DEATH.

MORTON—At Buxar, on the 14th September, Mr. Joseph Vollam Morton, aged 32 years 8 months and 9 days.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

SMITH—At the Spur Tank, on the 22nd September, the wife of Alexander Smith, Esq., of a son.

STRACEY—At Bolarum, on the 10th September, the wife of Mr. P. Stracey of the Accountant General's Department, Hyderabad Deccan, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

RUSSELL—At Cawnpore, on the 21st instant, prematurely, the wife of Captain L. Russell, R. E., of a daughter, still-born.

RYAN—At Umballah, on the 21st September, the wife of Assistant Overseer J. Ryan, D. P. W., of a son.

SHARP—At Mussoorie, on the 21st instant, the wife of the Revd. B. Sharp, Chaplain, Agra, of a daughter.

JACOBS—At Fyzabad, on the 20th September, the wife of Charles Jacobs, Esq., Merchant, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 560 tons, 100 H. P., Captain TAUNTON, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Passengers and Cargo on 3rd October. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to the Persian Gulf on the 10th November, touching at Kurrachee, Guader, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH MALABAR COAST, COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship ARABIA, 1,040 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain PATTERSON, will be despatched on 15th instant, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching at Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

TRI-MONTHLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COCHIN.

TRI-MONTHLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN COCHIN AND BOMBAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will until further notice despatch Steamers to and from the Malabar Coast calling at the intermediate Ports. The Steamers are expected to arrive and depart on the following dates:—

MONTHLY DATES AND HOURS OF DEPARTURE.

	Dates.	A. M.	P. M.		Dates.	A. M.	P. M.
Bombay [Dep.	1 10 [illegible]		6	Cochin Dep.	8 18 28		5
Boree Bunder	1 10 [illegible]			Beypore	9 19 29	9	
Rutnagherry	2 11 [illegible]			Calicut	9 19 29		6
Vingorla	[illegible]			Tellicherry	10 20 1	8	
[illegible]	[illegible]			Cannanore	11 21 [illegible]		4
[illegible]	[illegible]			Mangalore	12 22 3	10	
[illegible]	4 13 [illegible]			Carwar	12 22 3		5
[illegible]	5 14 24		5	Goa	13 23 3	12	
[illegible]	6 15 25	2		Vingorla	13 23 4		7
Beypore	6 15 25	6		Rutnagherry	14 24 5	10	
Cochin Arr.	6 15 25		8	Boree Bunder			
				Bombay [Arr.	14 24 [illegible]		12

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY FRIDAY.

ONE of the Company's Steamers will be despatched once a week to Surat and from Surat to Bombay as follows:—

DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.
EVERY TUESDAY, AT 6 P. M.
DEPARTURE FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.
EVERY FRIDAY, AT HIGH-WATER.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BOMBAY AND BHOWNUGGUR EVERY FRIDAY.

WEEKLY STEAMER BETWEEN BHOWNUGGUR AND BOMBAY EVERY MONDAY.

THE Company will also despatch a Steamer to and from Bhownuggur calling at the intermediate Ports. The Steamer is expected to arrive and depart, as follows:—

	Week days.	A. M.	P. M.		Week days.	A. M.	P. M.
Bombay Dep.	Friday.	...	5	Bhownuggur Dep.	Monday.	12	...
Gogo	Saturday.	...	7	Gogo	...	...	5
Bhownuggur Arr.	...	...	10	Bombay Arr.	Tuesday.	...	10

For Passage, rates of Freight, &c., apply to the undersigned.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.
7, Rampart Row, 29th August 1864.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port on TUESDAY, the 4th October at 4 P. M.
For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.
Bombay, 3rd October 1864.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE fast sailing, first class, Steam Ship MANCHESTER, GEORGE SHAPCOTT, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard, under the supervision of Government officers, her engines being thoroughly repaired, and refitted with a new boiler, and having excellent accommodation for first class passengers, will leave for the above Port on TUESDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 P. M.
For freight and passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to Kaka Pareckh.
DWARKADAS ODHOVJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 1st October 1864.

FOR MARSEILLES DIRECT.
(TO SAIL ABOUT 5TH PROXIMO.)

THE fine A 1 Ship CALCUTTA, 450 Tons register, requires about 40 Tons of Cargo, and will sail as above.
For Freight apply to
W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Calcutta*.
Bombay, 30th September 1864.

FOR MOULMEIN.
TO SAIL ABOUT 1ST PROXIMO,
(*Calling at Rangoon if sufficient inducement offers.*)

THE superior A 1 Ship MARIA, 747 Tons register, Captain FENLON, will sail about 1st proximo. For Freight and Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1864. Agents Ship *Maria*.

CONSIGNEES WANTED for the following Merchandise ex *Melmerby*, Captain MARBY, from Liverpool;
R F B— 1 Case containing a Carriage.
T H & Co.—80 Casks of Cement.
F H S—60 Barrels Spirits.
B M P—32 Cases Wines and Spirits.
The latter have been landed at the Custom House Bunder on account and at the risk of the concerned.
NASMYTH & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners.
28th September 1864.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ધી પ્રીનસ આફ વેલસ શીપીંગ કમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

धि प्रिन्स आफ वेल्स शिपींग कंपनी (लिमीटेड).

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Carunjah*, CLARK, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.
Captain CLARK will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.
All Landing Orders accompanied with Bills of Lading to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 26th September 1864.

NOTICES.

THE Ship *Melmerby*, Captain MARLEY having arrived this day, Consignees are requested to send off Boats without delay, otherwise the Cargo will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned. Captain MARLEY will not be answerable for any Package after it has left the Ship's side.
NASMYTH & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners.
26th September 1864.

DECCAN COTTON CLEANING COMPANY.—CALL OF Rs. 350 PER SHARE.—NOTICE.—In pursuance of a Resolution of the Directors of this Company a Final Call of Rs. 350 per Share is made upon the Shareholders, and the same is payable at the Office of the undersigned on or before the 7th October 1864, after which date Interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

TO BE SOLD.—Pursuant to an Order of the High Court of Chancery, made in a Cause of FORBES *vs.* STEVEN, with the approbation of the Vice-Chancellor SIR WILLIAM PAGE WOOD, in one Lot, by MR. ARDASEER LIMJEE (or in case of his death or absence by JOHN CAMILLE MENESSE,) the person appointed by the said Judge at Bombay in the East Indies, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of October 1864, at 12 o'clock at noon precisely, an Estate (treated and considered to be freehold Estate), situate at Bombay, within the Fort Walls and opposite to Bombay Green, now in the occupation of Messrs. FORBES & Co. of Bombay, Merchants.
Particulars whereof may be had gratis in London of Messrs. BOYS and TWEEDIES, Solicitors, 6, Ely Place, Holborn, E.C., Mr. E. J. JENNINGS, Solicitor, No. 1, Witre Court Buildings, Temple, E.C., and Messrs. LAWFORD and WATERHOUSE Solicitors, Drapers Hall, 28, Austin Friars, E.C., and at Bombay of Messrs. BICKERSTETH, CLEVELAND and PEILE, Solicitors, and of the Auctioneer.—Dated this 8th day of August 1864.
EDWARD WEATHERALL, Chief Clerk.
BOYS AND TWEEDIES, 6, Ely Place, London, E.C.,
Plaintiff's Solicitors.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF OPIUM.—Shippers by this Company's Steamers are hereby warned that no Opium can be received on board bearing more than one mark, and that this mark must be legible and distinct, and must correspond with the one on the Shipping Order.
Much confusion has lately been caused by a practice, which has become common, of re-marking Chests which already bear other unobliterated marks and numbers, and in some instances Chests have been sent for shipment without any legible mark or number on them at all.
The ordinary precautions for identifying cargo are easily observed, and it is hoped that shippers will in future be careful to make use of them, otherwise, as before stated, their cargo cannot be received.
ROBERT DUNDAS.
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 6th September 1864.

THE ALEXANDRA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ધી અલેક્જાંડરા પરેશ કમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

धि अलेक्झांडरा प्रेस कंपनी (लिमिटेड.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at our Office, No. 1, Bruce Lane, on MONDAY the 3rd proximo, at 3 o'clock P. M.
1st. To receive the Directors' Report for the past year.
2nd. To elect Directors upon the retirement of those at present in office.
3rd. To fix remuneration of Directors.
4th. To appoint Auditor or Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5th. To consider the advisability of making a second Call.
By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 22nd September 1864.

TO SPORTSMEN AND OTHERS.—A. LAING, Gun Maker and General Mechanic, from Edinburgh, opposite the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill, Tardeo, Bombay.
Every sort of repairs executed on Rifles, Guns, Pistols, Air Guns, Canes, &c.
Every sort of Implement or Apparatus made for the use of sportsmen.
Jobs in Turning, in Iron, Brass, or Wood executed, Machinery repaired, Tin work made or repaired, Cutlery and Silver, or plated goods repaired, &c. &c.
Several first Class Guns and Rifles and Revolver Pistols for Sale on Commission.
Terms—Cash on parties receiving their work.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, [illegible] thirty tons of Amandavie Coir, be the same more [illegible]
2nd.—The [illegible] a payment of [illegible] [illegible] thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds [illegible] when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to [illegible] Coir.
3rd.—[illegible] will be placed on board in bundles which must be [illegible] entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good or[illegible] according to weight.
4th.—The [illegible] of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owner [illegible] galore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and [illegible] bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of lading, or [illegible] other document connected with the lading of the article [illegible] the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of [illegible].
5th.—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.
6th.—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.
By order,
GEO. INGLE.
Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th August.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st October next, the Fares for Transit through Egypt will be reduced to the undernoted rates:—
1st Class Passengers............ £2 10s.
2nd do. do. } and Servants } .... " 1 5s.
Children over 10 years of age to be considered as Adults.
Children between 3 and 10, to be charged half the above rates.
Children under 3 years, free.
Under these altered rates Passengers will have to pay for all refreshments supplied during the journey through Egypt; and the amount of Baggage allowed to them, free of charge, will be—
1st Class Passengers .... 80 lbs.
2nd do. do. .... 50 "
Children paying half fare to be allowed half the above weights.
Extra Baggage will be charged for at the rate of 18s. 6d. per cwt., and all charges on this account will be collected, as hitherto, on board the Steamers.
The allowance of Baggage on board the Steamers will be 3 cwt., as heretofore.
The above arrangements will first take effect with Passengers leaving Bombay by the Steamer of 29th September.
ROBERT DUNDAS,
Acting Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

ધી ફીનાનશીએલ આશોશીએશન આફ ઈનડીઆ એનડ ચાઈનાં (લીમીટેડ.)

धी फीनानसीयाल आशोसीयशन आफ इंडी या आणी चैंयना (लीमीटेड.)

AT an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders, held at the Offices of the Association on SATURDAY, the 24th day of September 1864, at 1 P.M.
1. Proposed by Karsondass Mhadowdass, Esq., seconded by J. Pearson, Esq.:—
That the Capital of the Association be increased from 1 Crore and 20 Laks to 2 Crores and 40 Laks by the creation of 30,000 new Shares of Rs. 400 each.—Carried unanimously.
2. Proposed by J. T. Cuvellier, Esq., seconded by H. Whatley, Esq.:—
That the holders of the new shares be in the same position with regard to the profits made subsequently to the 30th September as the holders of original shares, and that the proportion of profits from the date of the registration of the Company belonging to the old and new shares be arrived at by apportioning the dividend to be declared up to 31st March next in proportion to the period during which the old and new shares have been in existence, dating the creation of the old shares on 22nd June 1864, and that of the new shares on 30th September 1864.—Carried unanimously.
3. Proposed by Hormusjee Bomanjee, Esq., seconded by Ardaseer Rustomjee, Esq.:—
That the new shares be offered at a premium of Rs. 20 per share to the holders of shares in the Association in the proportion of one share for each old share and that the amount realized from such premium be placed to the credit of the Reserve Fund.—Carried unanimously.
4. Proposed by J. M. Maclean, Esq., seconded by J. Percy Leith, Esq.:—
That the Directors be empowered to dispose of any new Shares that may not be taken up and Rs. 100 per Share paid thereon in addition to the premium within 29 days from the date of this meeting upon such terms as they think fit for the benefit of the Company.—Carried unanimously.
5. Proposed by J. Percy Leith, Esq., seconded by Premchund Roychund, Esq.:—
That the following gentlemen be re-elected Directors of the Company:—

A. Grant, Esq.
A. F. Wallace, Esq.
John L. Scott, Esq.
S. L. Ackland, Esq.
J. A. Forbes, Esq.
Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq.
E. D. Sassoon, Esq.

Carried unanimously.
6. Proposed by Premchund Roychund, Esq., seconded by J. Percy Leith, Esq.:—
That the remuneration of the Directors from 1st October and until the first Ordinary General Meeting be two Gold Mohurs for each ordinary Director for each Meeting and three Gold Mohurs for the Chairman.—Carried unanimously.
7. Proposed by Premchund Roychund, Esq., seconded by J. P. Leith, Esq.:—
That the thanks of the Meeting be accorded to the Chairman for his conduct in the chair.—Extracted from the minutes.
A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.
10th September 1864.

With reference to the above it is hereby notified that for each old Share one new share shall be allotted to registered shareholders in the books of the Association on this date; and that on such new shares a call of Rs. 120 per share shall be due at the Offices of the Association on and after the 30th September; that all shares on which such call of Rs. 120 per share shall not have been paid before the 14th October 1864, shall be at the disposal of the Directors for the benefit of the Association. Claimants for new shares must produce the original Banker's receipts.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.
Plans, Specifications and Estimates drawn out if required.
By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

NOTICE.—Members of the Byculla Club desirous of purchasing Club Debentures at 7 per cent. Interest per annum will be good enough to apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 500 Tons of Laird's Welsh Hartly Steam Coal, to be delivered, weighed, and stocked at the premises of the Company.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. BROOKS, Secretary, Colaba Press Company.

A NEW BILLIARD ROOM.—MR. LOW begs to inform the public of Bombay, that he has opened a first Class Billiard Room, in No. 10, Marine Street, opposite W. Nicol & Co.'s Office, with two first-class New Marbel Tables, with Thurstone's Patent Cushions in a nice cool Room, where Gentlemen can have a quiet game free from all interruption.—Daily papers on the Table to be had.

THE following Passages are required:—
FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.
FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.
For (7) seven time-expired Convicts.
By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th Sept. 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be four per cent. per annum, until further notice.
W. F. WESCHE,
Bombay, 16th June 1864. Manager.

WIGGINS TEAPE & Co., 10 ALDGATE, LONDON, WHOLESALE & EXPORT STATIONERS.—Newspaper proprietors supplied with blanks, and every description of Paper and Stationery supplied on the best terms.
Special papers suited for foreign markets. Samples sent on application.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—CONTRACT FOR COKE.—The Committee of Directors are prepared to receive Tenders for the supply of 10,000 Tons of Brancepeth, Durham, Northumberland or Darlington Coke, in every respect suitable for Locomotive purposes, to be delivered at the Company's Depot, Byculla, at the rate of not less than 2,500 tons per month, commencing from the 1st March 1865.
Persons tendering must specify the particular description or descriptions of Coke they intend to supply, and a separate price must be quoted for each.
Forms of Tender (on which only Tenders will be received) may be obtained on application at this Office.
Tenders sealed up and marked outside "Tender for Coke," must be lodged at this Office before 12 o'clock (noon) on TUESDAY, the 11th October next.
The Directors do not undertake to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order,
W. R. HOARE, Secretary.
Secretary's Office, Byculla, 22nd Sept. 1864.

SCOTT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—The General Meeting of Shareholders is postponed until MONDAY, the 10th proximo, at 3 P. M.
By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 27th September 1864.

THE EAST INDIAN TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at their Office at 3 o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY, the 15th October, proximo, for the purpose of confirming the Resolutions passed at the last General Meeting and for the consideration of such other matters as may be brought by the Directors before the Meeting.
By order of the Directors,
C. BHASKER, Manager.
Bombay, 27th September 1864.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NEW SHARES.—Notice is hereby given, that a Call of Rs. 3,000 (Three Thousand) per share, is payable at the Offices of the undersigned, on or before the 7th October next, after which interest will be charged at the rate of nine per cent. per annum on unpaid Calls.
All Shares on which the Call with interest has not been paid by 21st October, will become liable to forfeiture at the discretion of the Directors.
By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 17th September 1864.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ઇશ્ટ ઇનડીઆ પરેશ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

ईस्ट ईंडीया प्रेस कंपनी (लीमीटेड.)

THIRD CALL OF Rs. 300 PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Call of Rs. 300 (three hundred) per Share will be payable at the Office of the Company on or before THURSDAY, the 6th October 1864.
By order of the Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 8, Hornby Row, 14th September 1864.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

યુનાઇટેડ મરકનટાઇલ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

युनाईटेड मरकनटायल कंपनी (लिमिटेड.)

FORFEITURE OF SHARES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all shares in the above Company upon which the Second Call of Rs. 50 per share, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum, shall have not been paid at the Offices of the undersigned, on or before Saturday the 1st October 1864, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company in terms of Art. 18 and 19 of table B. Act XIX. of 1857.
By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 6th Sept. 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

MESSRS. HEARSON, COULSON & Co.,
2, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

BEG to inform their friends and the public that they have just received a choice stock of Portmanteaus in solid Leather and bazil, Hat Cases, Overland Trunks, Japanned Tin air-tight Cases, Courier Bags, and Bags of every description for Ladies and Gentlemen.

CLOCKS.

A choice stock of Marble and Gilt Clocks for Drawing and Dining Rooms, also Carriage and Palanquin Clocks of the choicest and newest designs.

N. B.—A NOVELTY FOR BOMBAY.

Clocks in Marble and Gilt, going one year with once winding. These Clocks obtained the Prize Medal at the London Exhibition 1862, and H. C. & Co. are appointed Sole Agents for the sale of the above. Price from 260 Rs. to 450 Rs.

WATCHES, Gold and Silver, English and Geneva manufacture, none but the very best kept.

GOLD Jewellery consisting of Alberts and Guards 10 and 15 Carat Hallmarked, Rings, Necklets, Bracelets, Charms, Lockets &c. &c.

Choice real bronze Statuettes of Venus, Pysche, &c., also cheap Zinc Bronzes in Equestrian figures, Vases, Grotesque Candlesticks, &c. &c.

PERFUMERY, E. Rimmel's, and Scented Soaps, Jean Maria Farina's Eau de Cologne, Hair Wash, Pomades, &c. &c.

A lot of good Stereoscopes and Slides, also Telescopes and Field Glasses made by J. H. Steward, Strand, London, viz., the celebrated Lord Bury, the Rifle, &c. This maker obtained the prize at the late Wimbledon Rifle Match.

A stock of Nicole Frere's Musical Boxes—also in Horn and Wood Cases playing 2, 3, 4, and 6 Tunes.

BOOKS.

A stock of Routledge and Sons' Cheap Novels and the publications of the Religious Tract Society, with a choice selection of other useful books.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys' and Girls' best London-made Boots and Shoes.

HABERDASHERY.

Indis Gauze under clothing for Ladies and Gentlemen, Socks, Stockings, &c., Gentlemen's all silk Shirts and Silk and Wool ditto, also the Material for making up. Linen Shirts and Collars.

Also on hand Wines and Spirits.

W. WANKLYN'S NEW PATENT HAND AND POWER MACARTHY GIN, WITH FLUTED IRON ROLLER.—The Patentee, in introducing this Gin to Public attention, begs to state that it is believed that the substitution of his *Patent Iron Roller, with Grooves or Flutes cut in the Metal, will obviate the universal complaints which are made against the ordinary Rollers covered with Leather.* The fine Spiral Grooves which are cut in the Metal itself, are of the most durable character, and being placed much closer together than they can be in Leather, enables the Gin to clean a much greater weight of Cotton, and in this respect will probably equal the Saw Gin, without injuring the Fibres. It strips the Seeds completely without crushing them, or damaging the Cotton in any way, nor will the Iron Roller yield to climatic influences as the Leather Rollers appear to do.
The Patentee is now prepared to grant Licenses for the use of his improvements, and as his Patent Iron Rollers can be made of any dimensions, those parties in Foreign Countries who have Macarthy Gins with faulty Rollers, can have them exchanged for the New Patent Iron Grooved Rollers, and are requested to make a direct application to the Patentee.
W. WANKLYN, Bury, Lancashire.
The price of the New Patent Gin, with Grooved Iron Roller, 11-inch wide, with Gearing to be worked by hand or power, by which latter means it will clean, 30lbs Seed Cotton per hour, which will yield 6 to 10lbs clean Fibre, according to quality ... . £5 0 0 in Bury.
Do. do., 24-inch wide which will do work in proportion .... 10 0 0 "
Gins may be seen working at the premises of the Fort Press Company.
Further particulars may be obtained of, and orders transmitted through,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.

NOTICES.

DEPOSITS received by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) for
4 months' certain at 5 per cent.
6 " " at 7 "
12 " " at 8 "
When Money is deposited for a period of twelve months or more, the Interest will be payable at the option of the Depositor half-yearly.

WANTED.—Several ENGINEERING and ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMEN and SURVEYORS. Apply by letter to MR. G. LATHAM, C.E., 9, Rampart Row.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—WANTED—a qualified ENGINEER to Superintend Public Works at Bombay or Outstations. Address stating previous experience and salary required to Secretary Bombay Contract and Building Company (Limited.)
20th September 1864.

MESSRS. HOWARD, SEVESTRE & Co., PRACTICAL, CONSULTING, and GENERAL ENGINEERING AGENTS.—Estimates given and plans made for Steam Engines, Brick Making, and Agricultural Machinery, Tools and every description of Gearing, Cotton Gins, &c. &c.
Apply either at the Fort Press Company's Works or at the Akbar Press Company's Works, Carnac Bunder.

LIQUIDATION of the Property of the late Firm of HUNT, MONNET & Co., carried on daily at 17, Church Gate Street, Fort. Goods sold at an immense reduction.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 50 per Share on the second issue of Shares is payable at this Office on FRIDAY the 16th day of September, proximo, after which date Interest will be charged on the unpaid Calls.
By order,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 26th August 1864.

NOTICE.—J. A. BROWN & Co. have this day commenced business as Merchants and General Commission Agents.
Bombay, 6th September 1864.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, MADRAS, (LIMITED.)—The Second Call of Rs. 100 per Share will be payable on 15th September next, at the Offices of the Oriental Bank Corporation, Madras or Bombay. C. J. ROBINSON & Co.,
Madras, 29th August 864. Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.—SMITH, ELDER & Co.'s BOMBAY AGENCY.—The undersigned have from this date ceased to act as the Agents of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., London. CROSSLEY & Co.
8th September 1864.

With reference to the above, the Agency of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., London, has been transferred to Messrs. J. A. BROWN & Co., to whom all communications respecting Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co.'s business should be addressed.
1, Military Square, 8th September 1864.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL of Rs. 500 (Five hundred Rupees) per share is payable at the office of the undersigned, No. 12, Meadow Street, on or before 30th instant, after which date interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Managers and Treasurer.
Bombay, 8th Sept. 1864.

SALT.—Notice is hereby given, that the Travancore Government are prepared to receive Bombay Salt in any quantity to the extent of 2,000 Coombs or any other description of good Salt, paying for the same at the rate of Rs. 37 per Coomb. The Salt to be landed at Quilon and Alleppey. HUGH CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government.
Commercial Office, Alleppey, 18th Sept. 1864.

THE LOCOMOTIVE COTTON PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED,)
(PROTECTED BY LETTERS PATENT.)
Incorporated under "The Companies' Act, 1862," with Limited Liability.
CAPITAL £100,000 IN 10,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.
FIRST ISSUE 5,000 SHARES.
DEPOSIT ON APPLICATION, £1 PER SHARE, AND £1 10s. ON ALLOTMENT.
Calls £2 10s. per Share, at intervals of not less than Three Months.

Directors.
HARRY BORRADAILE, Esq., Director of the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Company, Chairman.
LEWIS BALFOUR, Esq., (Messrs. Balfour and Co., Calcutta.) Deputy Chairman of the East India Financial Association.
A. A. BORRADAILE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, Guzerat.
J. P. CORNFORTH, Esq., London and Liverpool (and of J. P. Cornforth & Co., Bombay) Director of the Oriental Financial Corporation.
MAJOR THOMAS ROSS, the Grange, Upper Norwood.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., Deputy Chairman of the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan.
ALEXANDER STEWART, Esq., late Deputy-Commissioner of Customs, Guzerat.
W. H SMITH Esq. (Messrs. W. H. Smith, Barry, & Co., London and Calcutta.)
JOHN TANNER, Esq., (of Bombay,) Byculla Park, Croydon.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq. (late Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay,) Director of the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan.

Bankers.
London and Bombay.—The Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan, Limited, 16, Cornhill, E. C.
Liverpool and Manchester.—The Alliance Bank, Limited.

Solicitors.
Messrs. FARMER and ROBINS, 17a, Sise Lane, E. C.

Auditors.
Messrs. HENRY WHITWORTH & Co., London & Manchester.
PHILIP CURTIS, Esq., General Annuity Endowment Association, 93, Cheapside, E. C.

Brokers.
HENRY PAWLE, Esq., 31, Throgmorton Street, E. C.
JAMES SHEPHERD, Esq., 36, Throgmorton Street, E.C.

Secretary—THOMAS COMER, Esq.
Temporary Offices.—1, White Hart Court, Lombard Street.

THIS Company is formed for the purpose of working Locomotive Machinery for pressing and baling Cotton, upon the principle patented by Mr. C. G. Wilson, C. E., who has been for some years connected with engineering operations in India.
The invention consists of a Locomotive Hydraulic Cotton Press, running either on railways or common roads. The engines will proceed to the stations on the lines of railway near the Cotton Districts, where they will, under European superintendence, press into bales, wholly or partially, as may be required, the cotton brought in or stored there; the bales thus pressed will be conveyed to the port of shipment by the ordinary trains of the Railway Companies, thus ensuring a reasonable, quick, and safe means of transport *of full loads of pressed bales*, instead of carrying ordinary truck-loads of *unpressed* Cotton.
The machinery with Traction Engine arrangements can proceed by the ordinary main roads to central spots or depots near the Cotton Fields, to press wholly or partially into bales the cotton for despatch to the nearest railway station, and there will be impressed upon each bale a *stamp*, showing in what part of the country it had been pressed.
Large sums have been recently expended by the Government of the different presidencies on cotton roads, leading from the railway stations into the great Cotton Fields, and others are in course of construction; whilst a greatly increased breadth of land has been prepared for Cotton cultivation. In the Central provinces alone the area under cultivation has increased from 439,465 acres in 1862-3, to 579,775 acres in 1863-4, (*vide Times of India* 14th May) so that the present time is peculiarly favourable for commencing this Company's operations.
It is the intention of this Company to confine its operations at first to the pressing by Hydraulic Machinery, and baling the cotton. Bales thus prepared would be protected from loss and damage, whether forwarded by railway, or in the ordinary manner.
Under the Patent the machinery is available for pressing other substances than Cotton; also for driving Cotton Gins, expressing Oils from Seeds, &c., so that the Company may utilize the Machinery for these objects as found desirable.
The Press Companies of Bombay and Colaba have for years distributed in dividends and bonuses from 30 to 50 per cent. per annum, (*vide Appendix*) and highly profitable as this business has proved in Bombay, its extension into the interior will undoubtedly be attended by better results; but even at reduced rates the large profits from press packing are ample to cover very heavy contingencies, and enable the Company to pay large dividends.
The Directors have therefore determined to proceed vigorously with this undertaking, as calculated to realise in the fullest degree the expectations they have formed of its success.
Arrangements have been made with the Patentee for his Patent rights on terms advantageous to the Company, his remuneration being dependent on the success of the undertaking.
The Patent, with Drawings, Plans, and Model, have been examined and approved by competent Engineers, whose reports may be seen at the Temporary Offices of the Company.
The Memorandum and Articles of Association may be inspected at the Offices of the Solicitors.
Forms of Applications for Shares which may be had of the Solicitors, Brokers, or of the Secretary at the Offices of the Company, must be accompanied with a Banker's receipt for £1 per Share. If no allotment be made, the deposit will be returned in full.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE LOCOMOTIVE COTTON PRESS COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your Bankers the sum of Rs.........., being a deposit of Rs. 10 per Share on .... Shares in the above Company, I hereby request that you will allot me that number, and I agree to accept such Shares, or any less number you may allot to me, subject to the conditions of the Articles of Association of the Company; and I agree to pay the further deposit (if any payable) on allotment, and to sign the Articles of Association when required; and I authorise you to insert my name on the Register of Members for the number of Shares allotted to me.—I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Usual Signature ____________
Name in full ____________
Address in full ____________
Date ____________

Forms of Applications for Shares for Allotment in Bombay can be had at the Office of the undersigned who have been appointed Agents and Attorneys for the Company.
J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—SECOND CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Fifty Rupees (Rs. 50) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before the 21st instant, after which date Interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.
For the Board of Directors,
R. AHLERS, Chairman.
Bombay, 1st September 1864.

TO THE MERCHANTS AND THE PUBLIC OF BOMBAY, GENERALLY.—Messrs. R. FELL AND SON beg to inform the Mercantile and General Public, that from the 1st of October next, they have made arrangements for carrying on the business of Commission Agents, General Brokers, House Agents, Auctioneers, &c. &c.
To a long experience in the management of the Poona Branch of the Firm of Treacher & Co. (Limited), Messrs. R. Fell and Son can add a long residence in the country; an extensive connexion both in England and in India, and an intimate acquaintance with all the requirements of Residents in tropical climates.
At an early date, Messrs. R. Fell and Son will advertise the arrival of new consignments of Spirits, Wines, Beer, &c.; Oilman's Stores, and Preserved Provisions of every description. In the meantime they have arranged to execute indents for such supplies as their Constituents may require. They have had a large experience in supplying Officers' Messes, and if entrusted with the duties of an Agency, they will do their utmost to merit the confidence reposed in them.
East Street, Poona, 26th September 1864.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine for the conveyance from Bombay to London of a Party of Troops and Invalids, the probable strength of which is noted in the margin.

19 Invalids.
31 Men in health.
3 Women.
5 Children
and
2 European Convicts.

2nd. Tenders should specify the date upon which the Vessel will be ready to receive Troops, also the rates per Head in Indian Currency; the ship finding fittings, Provisions and Water.
3rd. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.
4th. Two-thirds of the passage money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one-third on the arrival of Troops in England.
5th. All Tenders must be made in a form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports which will furnish further necessary information for Parties tendering. By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Office of the Superintendent of Marine,
Bombay, 13th Sept. 1864.

THE BASSEIN SUGAR COMPANY (LIMITED).—SALE OF THE WORKS OF THE ABOVE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the following property, known as the Bassein Sugar Company's Works, will be sold by Auction, in Bombay, by Messrs. ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co., on SATURDAY, the 15th day of October next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon:—
Firstly.—All those three several pieces or parcels of Land or Ground, situate within the Fort Walls of Bassein, and measuring together about 46 Acres and 13 Goontas, with the Appurtenances, except all ruined buildings, situate on the said land, and also all Trees and Timber growing thereon.
Secondly.—All Buildings belonging to the Bassein Sugar Company (Limited) upon the above mentioned pieces of Ground, and all and Singular, the Machinery, Fixtures, and Stock in Trade, necessary for the refining of Sugar in all its branches, and a new Copper Still, with Distilling Utensils complete, capable of producing five Hogsheads of Rum per diem, Chattels, Implements, Materials, and things of whatever nature or kind which belong to the said Bassein Sugar Company (Limited.)
The Ground is held under lease for thirty years from Government dated 21st March 1859 and renewable.
For full particulars application can be made to the undersigned, and to Messrs. LAWRENCE & Co., No. 1, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
The property is opened for inspection.
ACLAND AND PRENTIS.
Bombay, 15th September 1864.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—SUIT No. 106.

RAMCHUNDER BHOWANISUNKER,—Plaintiff.
vs.
CRUSTNATH ABBAJEE, and another,—Defendants.

PURSUANT to a decree made in this cause bearing date the 14th day of September 1863, the following immoveable property will be put up for sale by Public Auction before GEORGE TAYLOR, Esq., the Commissioner of the said Court, in his Office in the Court House, on SATURDAY the 8th day of October 1864, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Land or Pension and Tax Ground with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling-house standing thereon, with the appurtenances, together with a portion of the front compound opposite thereto, situate, lying and being in Gowasur Oart, and facing the Kalbadavee Road, without the Fort Walls of Bombay; assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 705, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 59; and containing by admeasurement 699 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say:—on or towards the East by the compound Walls and beyond it by the portion of the said Gowasur Oart; on or towards the West by the Kalbadavee or Parell Road; on or towards the North by the house of the late Ballajee Soonderjee; and on or towards the South by the house of the late Madoba Soonderjee.

LOT No. 2.

All the right, title, and interest of the late Ballajee Soonderjee, Abbajee Gunesh Madoba Soonderjee and Narrayen Damooljee, the four original proprietors of the Gowasur Oart in the said Oart or the Annual Fazendari rents derived from the 29 Messuages and premises erected and standing thereon amounting in the whole to Rs. 224-3-83 per annum. Further particulars of the property and the conditions under which the same will be sold may be obtained at the office of the said Commissioner, and at the office of Messrs. Kelly and Hore, Attorneys for the Plaintiff.—Dated this 30th day of September 1864.
GEORGE TAYLOR, Commissioner.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL,—dlrs. 5,000,000, in 20,000 Shares of dlrs. 250 each.—To be Incorporated by Charter.

Provisional Committee.
Hon. F. Chomley, Esq., (Messrs. Dent & Co.)
A. F. Heard, Esq., (Messrs. Aug. Heard & Co.)
Thomas Sutherland, Esq. (Supt. P. & O. S. N. Co's).
G. F. Maclean, Esq., (Messrs. Lyall, Still & Co.
Douglas Lapraik, Esq.
W. Nissen, Esq., (Messrs. Siemssen & Co.)
H. B. Lemann, Esq., (Messrs. Gilman & Co.)
W. Schmidt, Esq., (Messrs. Fletcher & Co.)
Arthur Sassoon, Esq., (Messrs. D. Sassoon Sons & Co.)
Robert Brand, Esq., (Messrs. Smith, Kennedy & Co.)
Pallonjee Framjee, Esq., (Messrs. P. & A. C. Camajee & Co.)
Wm. Adamson, Esq., (Manager, Borneo Company, Limited.)
Geo. J. Helland, Esq., (Messrs. John Burd & Co.)
Rustomjee Dhunjeeshaw, Esq., (Messrs. P. F. Cama & Co.)
Counsel.—E. H. POLLARD, Esq.

The Scheme of a Local Bank for this Colony, with Branches at the most important places, in China, has been in contemplation for a very long period.
The local and foreign trade in Hongkong and at the open ports in China and Japan has increased so rapidly within the last few years that additional Banking facilities are felt to be required.
The Banks now in China being only branches of Corporations, whose headquarters are in England or India, and which were formed chiefly with the view of carrying on exchange operations between those countries and China, are scarcely in a position to deal satisfactorily with the local trade which has become so much more extensive and varied than in former years.
This deficiency the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company will supply, and will in fact assume the same position with relation to this Colony as the Presidency Banks in India, or the Banks of Australia in their respective localities.
The Establishment of a Mint in Hongkong, providing an adequate supply of proper currency will render a local Banking medium essential to carry out its operations, and the almost certain disappearance of the existing Compradoric system (so far as money is concerned) will also ensure Banks becoming in course of time the exclusive medium for the transactions of the monetary operations connected with trade.
For the anticipated success of this enterprise there are therefore ample grounds; and the great prosperity which has attended the working of other local associations in China clearly shows that the largest profits are obtained by these Public Companies, which possess an interested local body of Proprietors, or Shareholders, whose support naturally forms a chief element of remunerative success.
The Bank will commence operations simultaneously in Hongkong and Shanghai, and as the importance of its business at the latter place must be very great, it is intended to establish a local Board of Directors there for more effectually meeting the work. As circumstances render it advisable the Bank will establish Branches at other places.
In the distribution of Shares Hongkong and Shanghai will equally participate. Shares will also be reserved for the other ports in China and Japan and for persons residing elsewhere who are directly interested in the China Trade.
Applications for Shares must be addressed, until further notice, to the Provisional Committee, care of
Hongkong, 29th July 1864. Messrs. DENT & Co.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given that the final date for receiving applications for Shares will be the 31st October next. It is also notified, that the Form of Application for Shares must be as follows:—
To the Provisional Committee of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company (Limited).
GENTLEMEN,—I request that you will be pleased to allot me Shares of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars each in the above named Bank, and I agree to accept such shares or any less number which may be allotted to me, and to pay a call of Twenty Five Dollars per Share on allotment and a further call of One Hundred Dollars per Share, three months subsequent to the date of such First Call. I also undertake to confirm the Acts of the Provisional Committee pending the appointment of a permanent Court of Directors, and to subscribe to the Deed of Settlement, when called on to do so.
I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
____________ Name.
____________ Address.

After this date applications for Shares will not be registered, if sent otherwise than in the above form. Applications to be addressed to the care of Messrs. Dent & Co. or the undersigned.
By order of the Provisional Committee,
E. H. POLLARD, Counsel for the Bank.
Hongkong, 19th August 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM PYM is admitted a Partner in our Firm from this date.
THORNHILL & Co.
Meadow Street, Bombay, 1st October 1864.

NOTICE.—I have this day commenced business as Bill, Stock and Share Broker.
NUSSERWANJEE HORMUSJEE ALPIEWALLAH.
1st October 1864.

NOTICE.—We beg to intimate that we have authorized Mr. FRANCIS BARKER to sign for our Firm per procuration. ASHBURNER, BELL & Co.
Bombay, 29th September 1864.

NOTICE.—We have this day established ourselves as Merchants and Commission Agents.
ALCIDE VINAY & Co.

With reference to the above Mr. A. D'ACQUENY is authorized to sign our Firm by procuration.
Bombay, 1st October 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the materials of the houses lately belonging to JAMASJEE JEEJEEBHOY and POOTLAJEE WITTULJEE, situated on the Girgaum Road, will be sold by Public Auction on the spot on WEDNESDAY the 5th October 1864, at 4 P. M.
GEORGE SCOTT, Collector.
Bombay, Collector's Office, 29th Sept. 1864.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE wanted by a European Gentleman in a European family, within a quarter of an hour's drive of the Fort. First rate references given and required. The sea side preferred, and stabling for one horse indispensable. Apply "A. B. C.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PIANOFORTES TUNED.—HENRI SCHRADER, PIANOFORTE TUNER AND REPAIRER. Instructions given on the Cornet-a-Piston. Address Hope Hall Hotel, Mazagon.
Bombay, 30th September 1864.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay, Poona, and Sholapore up to 1 o'clock of the 5th October 1864, for the purchase of about five lacs lbs. of good Dry Grass deliverable at Sholapore in lots of not less than 50,000 lbs.
Full particulars may be learnt by intending purchasers residing at Bombay on application at the Office of the undersigned, by whom Forms of Tender will be supplied.
G. S. MIGNON, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, } 29th September 1864. }

MOFUSSIL COTTON PRESS COMPANY.

મોફશલ કોટન પરેશ કમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

मोफुसील काटन परेस कमपनी.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an adjourned Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Cotton Press Company (Limited) will be held at our Office on FRIDAY, the 7th October, at half-past 2 o'clock P. M., when the following Resolutions which were passed at a General Meeting of the Company held on the 16th August, will be submitted for confirmation.
I. That the Company be wound up voluntarily, pursuant to Act XIX. of 1857.
II. That Messrs. R. MCILWRAITH, HAMILTON MAXWELL, and JOHN LONGLEY, of the firm of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., be appointed Liquidators for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Company, pursuant to Act XIX. of 1857.
By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries.
Bombay, 29th September 1864.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—SECOND CALL.—From this date and until further notice, Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged upon all unpaid Calls.
All Shares upon which the Second Call may not have been paid by the 21st October, proximo, will become liable to forfeiture. By order of the Board,
T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.
Bombay, 30th September 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—A Special General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Bank on SATURDAY the 15th day of October, proximo, at 1 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed at the Ordinary General Meeting held on the 9th instant.
1st.—That Clause 49 of the Articles of Association—"That the qualification of a Director shall be the ownership of 100 Shares or more, of Rs. 150 each," be altered as follows:—"That the qualification of a Director, shall be the ownership of 50 shares of Rs. 250 each."
2nd.—Also Clause 83—"That if any Call or Instalment shall remain unpaid after the time fixed for payment thereof, interest thereon, at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, shall be charged from the period fixed for payment," as follows:—"That the Directors fix the rate of Interest to be charged on any Call, or Instalment, which shall remain unpaid, after the time fixed for payment thereof."
3rd.—That it being desirable in the opinion of the Shareholders that a Charter of Incorporation should be obtained for the Bank, this meeting authorizes the Directors to take such steps, and do all deeds, acts, matters, and things, as may in their judgment be necessary for that purpose. By order,
Bombay, 30th Sept 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—The undersigned have just received a consignment of Cameras, Lenses, &c., of the best and newest description, by Ross, Dallmeyre, Ottewill, &c., and added the same to their already extensive stock at Byculla.

Sliding Body Cameras by Ottewill—
Sizes 10 by 8, 8½ by 6½, 7½ by 7½, and 5 by 4.
Dallmeyre's No. 1 Triplet.
Ross's No. 1 Landscape Lense.
Ross's No. 3 Actiner Triplet.
Ross's No. 4 Do.
Ross's No. 3 Portrait Lense.
For Pictures 8½ by 6½.
Pontings and Blanchard's Collodion.
Nitrate of Silver recrystalized pure.
Do. by Thomas, in 1 and 2 oz. bottles.

Oxide of Silver, Litmus Paper, Argentometer, Glass and Porcelain Baths and Dishes, Glass shapes with bevelled edges for cutting Carte de Visit and other Photographs.
C. de V. Mounts and Frames Vignette Glasses, Diamond Cutters for Plate Glass, Albumenized Paper by Thomas and Sutton, Pyrogalic Acid, Formic and Malic Acids, &c., &c. Albums (De la Rue's) from Rs. 5 to Rs. 70.
Fort and Byculla. TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY Annual report for 1863. The annual general meeting of the Albert Life Assurance Company was held within the Company's Offices, No. 7, Waterloo Place, Pall London,—S. W., on Wednesday, the 17th Aug. 1864; Robert Whitworth, Esq., in the Chair.
The following Statements, duly prepared and audited, in accordance with the requirements of the Deed of Settlement, were submitted and read to the Meeting:—
Receipts and Disbursements for the year 1863.
General Balance Sheet, as at 31st December, 1863.
The following results were communicated in the Report, exhibiting the operations of the Company during the year 1863:—

Proposals for Assurance were received for all, ...	£1,217,872	4	4
Policies were issued for............	£871,840	12	8
The Annual Premiums on New Policies amounted to............	£37,093	3	3
The Claims by Death amounted to.	£180,141	8	7
The Premiums received during the year amounted to	£268,712	9	2
The Funds accumulated in Government and other Securities amounted to	£714,846	12	1

The Report of the Directors proceeded to congratulate the Proprietors on the fact, that notwithstanding the great and increasing competition in Life Assurance, the amount of new business applicable to the year under observation, exceeded that of any previous year.
The following figures were submitted, indicating the steady increase of the new business, during the triennial period ending 1863, viz:

	£	s.	d.
1861............	34,290	19	2
1862............	37,014	15	5
1863............	37,093	3	3

The Report further stated that the business from India still continued to progress, and maintain its satisfactory character.
It was announced that, although the guarantee business has been profitable to the company, the directors, finding that legal difficulties existed in the way of its transaction had transferred all the Guarantee Risks as at 31st October, 1863, to another company, and wholly discontinued that class of business. Also, that several of the Directors, in order to afford to the Agents and connections of the Company, an opportunity of combining the transaction of Fire and Marine Insurance with that of Life Assurance, had established the Albert Insurance Company, Limited, for Fire and Marine Insurances, whereby it was believed that the agents of the life Company, would gain considerable additional influence, and facilities for obtaining business.
The managing director then addressed the meeting, drawing the attention of the shareholders to the large amount of new business, which he observed, was the result of no sudden or convulsive movement, but a steady and continuous increase contrasting the amount with that of the great majority of other offices,—who consider £7,000 or £8,000 per annum a large return of new Premiums. He further remarked that the total amount paid for re-assurances upon this large new business was only £2,002 0s. 6d.
Having furnished the shareholders with a detailed explanation of the causes which had led to the discontinuance by the Company of the guarantee business and announced that the next valuation would be made applicable to the triennial period ending 1864, the managing Director concluded his observations.
After some discussion, the meeting expressed entire satisfaction with the details of the Company's progress, and it was moved by the chairman, seconded by Mr. E. Hogg, and unanimously agreed to, "That the Reports of the Auditors and Directors upon the Accounts and Business of the Company, to the end of 1863, be received and adopted."
On the motion of Mr E. Hogg, seconded by Mr. W. Church, the retiring directors and auditor were unanimously re-elected.
After votes of thanks to the directors and officers of the Company, also to the chairman, the meeting separated.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)
Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,20,00,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Andrew Grant, Esq., *Chairman.*

A. F. Wallace, Esq.	J. A. Forbes, Esq.
John L. Scott, Esq.	Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq.
S. L. Acland, Esq.	E. D. Sassoon, Esq.

A. MACKINTOSH, Esq.—*Manager.*
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

THE Association will make advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security—
1st. Of Landed Estate, first Class House property, and real property of all descriptions and tenures;
2nd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c., imposed under sufficient legal authority;
3rd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.
The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.
Deposits received for fixed periods. Present rates—
For 4 months .. .. 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " .... 7 " "
" 12 " .... 8 " "
And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.
Bank and other first-class Paper discounted and advances made on Shares. The present rates are—
For 1 month .... 6 per cent.
" 2 months............ 8 " "
And for other periods as may be agreed on.
Office hours............10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.
By order,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary.
Bombay, 19th August 1864.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.) Notice is hereby given, that the third Call of fifty Rupees (Rs. 50) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, on or before the 22nd instant, after which date, and until further notice, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid.
By order of the Board of Directors
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
No. 40, Meadow Street, 17th Sept. 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a Third Call of Rs. 100 per Share has this day been made, and that the same will be payable at the Offices of the Bank on the 21st October, after which date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid.
By order of the Board,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 27th September 1864.

MOURNING! MOURNING!! MOURNING!!!—The undersigned have just received a choice selection of Ebonite Goods, direct from Silver and Co., consisting of Bracelets, Necklets, Alberts, Watch Chains, Dressing and Pocket Combs, Drinking Mugs, and Tooth-picks. The Ebonite has been found to far surpass the Jet, on account of its elasticity, durability, and lightness, and its not being at all brittle.
HEARSON, COULSON & Co.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.)—In pursuance of the Resolution passed at the General Meeting, August 9th, and confirmed at the Special General Meeting on 10th instant, Notice is hereby given, that Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will, until further notice, be charged on all Second Calls remaining unpaid after the 15th instant.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
40, Medows Street, 10th Sept. 1864.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS—
Thomas's Nitrate of Silver.
Do. Chloride of Gold.
Sutton's Patent Albumenized Paper.
All other Chemicals and Apparatus to be had of
McCOMBIE AND SONS.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—TWO LARGE GODOWNS in Lower Colaba, lately occupied by JEWRAZ BALLOO. Apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.—A Suit of large and airy ROOMS, in Nesbit Row, lately occupied by the Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Bank. Apply to Messrs. WALLACE & Co. on the Premises.

TO BE LET AT MAHIM.—A newly-built Bungalow, beautifully situated 150 yards from the sea, in a large Compound, with Coach House and Outhouses. For particulars, apply to TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, Bombay.

TO BE LET WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the Bungalow "RIBA MAR," situated on the Bandora Hill, facing the sea. Apply to Mr. L. A. RODRIGUES, at the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.
Bombay, 14th September 1864.

FOR SALE.

COKE.—The undersigned have for sale about 450 Tons Brancepeth Coke, in lots to suit purchasers.
1st October. NASMYTH & Co.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, particularly adapted for lining under Iron and Tile Roofs, as also between Walls to deaden sound, and neutralize the effects of heat for which it is much used in China. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

BATHS! BATHS!! BATHS!!!—Shower, Malvern, Hip, Foot, and Travelling, with Covers, Locks, and Straps, of sizes.
Fort and Byculla. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

LETTS' DIARIES FOR 1865.—A selection of the above, of all descriptions, received by last Overland Overland Mail, and on sale at
Fort and Byculla. TREACHER & Co., (Limited).

FOR SALE.—The Mast, Spars, Rigging, and General Outfit of the Ship *H. C. kidston*. Also, 100 Tons Ballast. Apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co., or Captain J. WINCKLER, on board.
Bombay, 3rd Sept. 1864.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Paunchgunny.
Lands in the vicinity of the new Forass Road leading towards Elphinstone Road in the Island of Bombay. Apply to Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

FOR SALE.—Founts of Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeois, Brevier, and Minion Type, in good condition, suitable either for a Newspaper or Book-work. Also a quantity of old Type, for remelting. Apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Sheet Zinc—No. 8	7 by 3	at Rs. 18	per cent.
Do. No. 9	7 by 3	" 19	do.
Do. No. 10	7 by 3	" 20	do.
Corrugated Iron Roofing	6 by 2 3 by 24 7 by 2 2 by 24 8 by 2 3 by 24	17	do.

MUNGESH PANDOORANG.
No. 3, Hummum Street. Fort, 27th Sept. 1864.

FOR SALE.—WHITWORTH RIFLES in Cases, with fittings complete. Also, a quantity of Ammunition. Apply to
ASHBURNER, BELL & Co.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at
ESPERANCE & HANNAH.
N. B.—HATS RELINED and CLEANED.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys, and Girl's 5 to 14 years of age.
A large and varied assortment of Plain, Patent, Levant, Canvas, Satin, Cashmere, Marcella, Bronze Kid, Moire Antique &c. for House, Carriage, and Out-door Enameled Hide and Calf Wellington and Napoleon Boots.
Plated, Steel and Brass Spurs with Patent Boxes.
ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.
ALSO,
A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.
Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.
A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.
Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

THE ORIENTAL CALCULATOR. *Third Edition* by DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Price Rs. 10.
CONTENTS—Interest on Rupees, from ½ to 12 per cent. Interest on Dollars; Interest on Pounds sterling; *Exchange* Rupees into Pounds at from 1s. 8d. to 2s 6d. per Rupee; Pounds sterling into Rupees at do. do.; Rupees, converted into Dollars at from Rs. 196 to Rs. 240 per 100 Dollars; Dollars into Rupees at do.; Pounds sterling into Dollars at from 4s 1d. to 5s 6d per Dollar; Dollars in Pounds sterling dito; Commissions or Inland Exchange from ¼ to 10 percent.

SOUPS, &c. in 1 lb. tins by D. HOGARTH & Co.

At Rs. 1 ea. or 11 per doz.	Vegetable Hare Rabbit Mock Turtle Mulligatawny Green Peas Ox Tail Salmon Hotch Potch Kidney Veal Chicken	Giblit Poachers Venison Oysters Soup and Bouilli Peas and Gravy Vermicelli Mutton Broth	At Rs. 1 ea. or Rs. 11 per doz.
		Gravie Partridge	At Rs. 1-8 each.

All the above Soups require half or an equal quantity of water before being used.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Bombay, the Fort, Byculla and Poona.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS.—Receive by each Mail Steamer the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.
Medow Street, Bombay.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE.—An Office for receiving Messages for despatch by this Company's Telegraph Line between Bombay and Ahmedabad will be opened on and after WEDNESDAY next, the 5th instant, in a room of the building occupied by the branch of the "Asiatic Bank" at Mombadavie.

J. B. LANE, Managing Agent.
Offices, Bombay, 1st October 1864.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Beckhand and Johne's superior WINES imported from Creusnach, Rhenish, Prussia, viz :—

		per dozen.
Champagne, Beckhand and Fils, blue label		Rs. 35
Sparkling, Hock	Do. do	,, 40
Do. Moselle	Do. do	,, 40
Marcobrunner (Still Hock)		,, 35
Sterling Cabinet (Still Hock very superior)		,, 60

Apply to FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
Bombay, 1st October 1864.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.
Medow Street, Bombay.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—*City of Dublin.*—Consignees wanted for { K.A.S. / 460 } 261 to 316,—56 Cases shipped by John Crabbie & Co. and consigned to order; and for R G 1 to 20—20 Casks Bottled Malt Liquor, shipped by J. and R. Tennent, also consigned to order. Notice is hereby given, that unless these Packages are applied for during the course of this day, they will be landed at the most convenient Bunder at the expense and risk of the concerned.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners of the *City of Dublin*.
Bombay, 3rd October 1864.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the India Peninsula, London, and China Bank (Limited), will be held within the Bank's Offices, on MONDAY, the 10th October, current, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of confirming the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 22nd ultimo, by which the Directors were authorised in behalf of the Shareholders to apply for and accept a Royal Charter of Incorporation for the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE,
Bombay, 1st October 1864. Officiating Manager.

NOTICE TO WHOLESALE BUYERS, DEALERS AND SHOPKEEPERS.—The undersigned begs to notify that the Sale of MERCHANDISE, shipped by THOS. SHORT, Jun., of London and Birmingham, for the late firm of Hunt, Monnett & Co., now Insolvent, will be resumed on Tuesday, and continued on alternate days (to allow time for opening fresh cases,) until the whole is disposed of.

It is respectfully intimated that parties coming to this Sale, must come prepared to pay Cash, as the object is to realize; and Goods cannot be delivered except for Cash. Letters cannot be attended to.

JAMES T. GOOD, Attorney for Thomas Short, Jun.
8, Hornby Row, Fort, 1st October 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Bombay Contract and Building Company (Limited) having by a Deed of Revocation, under their Common Seal, made on and bearing date the 30th day of September 1864, revoked, countermanded, annulled, and made void the Power of Attorney bearing date the 12th day of January 1864, given by them under their Common Seal to JEROME BURNS, Esq., Civil Engineer of Karwar, and all powers and authorities therein expressed and declared. All persons who may have any business with the said Bombay Contract and Building Company (Limited) are required to transact the same with them direct, and all payments which may be made to the said JEROME BURNS, Esq., and all agreements, contracts, or other matters which any person or persons may enter into with him subsequent to such revocation, will not be binding on the said Bombay Contract and Building Company (Limited.)—Dated this 1st day of October 1864.

MACFARLANE AND GREEN,
Solicitors for the Bombay Contract and Building Company (Limited.)

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction, on the 15th November 1864, in the Bombay Dockyard, H. M.'s Screw Gun Boat "CLYDE," Teak-built, Coppered, and Copper-fastened, with Engines and Boilers, Masts, Yards, Sails, Rigging, and Equip; Cables, Anchors, Tanks, Ballast, &c. &c., as she stands on the day of sale. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

GEO. THOS. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.
Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 1st Oct. 1864.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction in the Bombay Dock Yard on TUESDAY the 4th October, and days following, at noon :—

A quantity of Teak and other Timber Pieces and Planking, belonging to the Persian Gulf Telegraph Cable Ships consisting of about—

400 Feet Teak Pieces.
15,600 Feet Woodwork and Timber.
8 Cwt. Ironwork (Old.)
32,900 Feet Woodwork and Timber.
8 Cwt. Ironwork (Old.)
31,700 Feet Woodwork and Timber.

Also, a quantity of spare and serviceable Steam Machinery.

Also, 3 Sets Engines and Boilers, serviceable.

Also, a large quantity of Nautical, Mathematical, and other Instruments, consisting of Compasses, Azimuth, and Steering, Sextants, Theodolites, Measuring Tapes, &c., and about 200 Volumes of valuable Scientific Works, Thermometers, Barometers, Tracing Glasses, Quintants, &c. &c., worth the attention of Ship Masters and Surveyors. For particulars apply to the undersigned. Lots to be removed within seven days.

GEO. THOS. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.
Bombay, 1st October 1864.

THE DECCAN COTTON CLEANING COMPANY.—With reference to a Resolution passed at a General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, held on the 15th day of September last, that the said Company shall be wound up with a view of enlarging and reconstituting the same, Notice is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Deccan Cotton Cleaning Company will be held at our Office, No. 7 Rampart Row, on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., when the following Resolutions will be submitted for the consideration of the Shareholders—

1st. That the Company shall be wound up voluntarily in pursuance of Act XIX. of 1857.

2nd. That W. Cooper, Esq., and Hurbhum Nursey, Esq., be appointed Liquidators for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Company in pursuance of Act XIX. of 1857.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Bombay, 1st October 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

Closing Business. No new accounts opened unless accompanied by cash. Payment of outstandings respectfully requested.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "RANGOON."

*** Ten per cent. discount allowed only when orders are accompanied by cash.

	Rs.	
Marion. By Manhattan. 3 vols...	23	12
All the Year Round, vol. 11	4	4
Once a Week, vol. 10	5	12
Howdon's Horse Warranty	2	12
The Seige of Delhi. By one who was present.	5	0
Recreations of a Country Parson, 2 vols.	5	4
Reynolds' Miscellany, vols. 27 and 29.—Each.	3	0
Cover for Vol. 11 All the year Round...	0	12
Burton's Cairngorm Mountains	2	13
Macaulay's England, vol. 3	3	8
Modern Flirtations.	7	8
Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid	9	0
Tennyson's Enoch Arden, &c...	4	8
Praed's Poems, 2 vols..	10	8
Mayhew's Illustrated Horse Doctor...	14	0
Joys and Sorrows of a Schoolmaster...	2	0
The Marrying Man	1	8
Handbook of Health	0	12
McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary with Supplement. Last Edition	37	12
The Nautical Almanac for 1865	3	0
Popular Nursery Tales and Rhymes. Illustrated	3	12
Holmby House. By W. Melville.	4	8
Dickens's Dombey and Son. Martin Chuzzlewit. Nicholas Nickleby, Pickwick Papers.—Each.	3	12
Old Curiosity Shop. Sketches by Boz.—Each.	3	0
Oliver Twist.	2	12
Stonehenge's The Shot-Gun and Sporting Rifle.	8	0
Mayhew on Dogs and their Management.	4	8
Aristotle's Works (Illustrated)...	1	8
Rawlinson's Ancient Monarchies, vols. 1 and 2	24	0
The Arabian Nights. Illustrated eds...	5	12
Southgate's Many Thoughts of Many Minds...	9	8
Louisa Lawford's Every Girl's Book..	2	12
Mrs. Child's The Girl's Own Book	3	0
Every Little Boy's Book. Illustrated...	2	12
Cassells' French Manual...	2	4
——— ——— Reader....	2	0
——— ——— Lessons....	3	8
——— Latin Grammar...	2	12
Campbell's My Indian Journal...	12	0
The Competition-Wallah.	6	12
Royal Artillery Standing Orders, Dress Regulations, &c. [illegible]	3	12
Dalzell's [illegible]bian Nights. Parts 1 to 8	3	0
Trumpe[illegible]lls for Cavalry	2	4
Rural Architecture and Land Drainage.—Each	0	12
Handbook of Farm Labour	1	2
The Boy's Own Book	6	8
Instruction Book for the English Concertina	0	12
——— ——— German Concertina	0	12
Mrs. Wood's East Lynne. Mrs. Haliburton's Troubles The Channings. Verner's Pride.—Each	4	8
Innes's Town and Country Reciter	6	12
Hughes's Practical Photography	6	12
Diaries of a Lady of Quality	8	0
Banting on Corpulency	0	8
Pipon's Manual of Military Law.	2	12
Play—The Rose of Amicas	0	8
London Journal, Vols. 35, 38, and 39.—Each	5	8
Chappell's Music Books for the Violin, Flute, Cornet, and Concertina.—Each	1	2
Boosey's Ditto ditto.—Each	1	2
Hamilton's Pianoforte Instructor	3	0
The Christy Ministrels' Songs with Music, in 7 parts.—Each	5	12
Musard's Juvenile Quadrilles	1	12
Song.—The Mocking Bird	0	8
——— Sweet Spirit hear my Prayer	1	8
——— The Rose of Alabama	6	1
Carpenter's Modern and Popular Song Book	2	8
——— The Comic and Humorous Song Book	2	8
Routledge's Every Boy's Annual	6	0
Knight's Half Hours with the Best Authors, 2 vols	9	0
Hans Andersen's Tales and Stories	3	12
Otto Specker's Picture Fables	2	12
Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe	3	12
The Homes and Haunts of the British Poets	5	12
Grimm's Household Stories. Illustrated	5	12
Townsend's Manual of dates, 1862	8	0
Shakespeare's Dramatic Works. 5 vols. By Hazlitt...	13	8
Miller's English Country Life—handsomely illustrated and bound	6	12
Mrs. Hall's The Lucky Penny...	1	8
What will he do with ? 2 vols. By Lytton	3	0
James's The Convict	0	12
Tough Yarns By the Old Sailor	0	12
Ainsworth's Old St. Paul's	0	12
——— Rookwood	0	12
Toddles' Highland Tour	0	12

24, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THORNHILL & Co, Opticians, Engravers, &c. Medow Street, Bombay. Established, 1850.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that RAMJEE WUSTA, hath applied to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BAE RAJOO, widow of the late BHUGWAN RAGHOW, late of Bombay, Hindoo, Blacksmith, deceased. All persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 1st day of October 1864.

HENRY S. CARTER, Applicant's Proctor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Bill of Lading, bearing date 29th September 1864, for 200 Bales of Jute, marked G. T. and 199 Bales of Jute, marked S. M., shipped by Goolabchund Treebhoovundass, on board the *Forest Queen*, Captain Roy, bound for Liverpool, consigned in blank, was lost about 5 o'clock this day, between the Office of Messrs. Volkart, Brothers and Messrs. Sigg & Co., the finder thereof will receive a reward of Rs. 25 upon returning it to the office of Messrs. DALLAS and LYNCH, Church Lane, Fort. All persons are hereby warned against purchasing or advancing money upon the said Bill of Lading.—Dated this 1st day of October 1864.

POSTAL NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 14th October 1864, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after-packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer, will be closed on THURSDAY, the 13th October 1864, at 6 P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th idem. An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

CALENDAR—OCTOBER, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter, Saturday 8th .... 8h. 28m. P. M.
New Moon, Sunday 30th .... 8h. 20m. P. M.
Full Moon, Saturday 15th .... 11h. 7m. A. M.
Last Quarter, Saturday 22nd .... 4h. 19m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Mon.	3	Daybreak at 4h. 58m. A. M.	5 53	5 45	—	0 2	30th Sept. 1864. Time—[illegible]
Tues.	4	Twilight ends at 6h. 52m.	5 52	5 45	0 26	0 41	
Wed.	5	Venus rises at 7h. 24m. A. M.	5 53	5 44	0 58	1 17	
Thur.	6	Faith V. and M.	5 52	5 43	1 37	2 0	
Fri.	7	St. Mark.	5 53	5 42	2 21	2 47	
Sat.	8	Venus sets at 6h. 54m. P. M.	5 53	5 41	3 16	3 49	
Sun.	9	20th Sunday after Trinity.	5 54	5 41	4 29	5 12	

During the temporary absence of the Managing Proprietor in England, Mr. Thomas Graham is authorised to grant receipts and recover monies on account of this Office.

MACLEAN AND CHARMAN.
Bombay Gazette Office, 9th Sept.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

Aden	Sept. 19	Kurrachee	Sept. 21
Agra	Sept. 24	Lahore	Sept. 24
Allahabad	Sept. 24	London	Sept. 3
Australia	Aug. 25	Mauritius	June 6
Alexandria	Sept. 11	Madras	Sept. 26
Bangalore	Sept. 25	Malta	Aug. 9
Calcutta	Sept. 24	Meerut	Sept. 23
Cape	June 18	Oudh	Sept. 24
Ceylon	Sept. 15	Punjaub	Aug. 20
Cochin	Sept. 24	Penang	Sept. 3
Delhi	Sept. 24	Rangoon	Aug. 10
France	Aug. 18	Suez	Sept. 12
Hongkong	Aug. 28	Singapore	Sept. 1

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1864.

It is commonly believed, in India as well as in England, that the difficulties connected with the management of Indian finance have all been overcome, that the era of reconstruction, which succeeded an era of chronic deficit and confusion, is past, and that Sir Charles Trevelyan's only cares are those which necessarily attend the equal distribution among a crowd of claimants of an annually increasing surplus. The Finance Minister himself must by this time, however, have discovered that there is very little chance of the appointment he holds becoming a sinecure, and that he cannot with honour retire from India until he has at least made some attempt to remove new perplexities, which have been caused mainly by the very prosperity that so remarkably lightened the labours of Mr. Laing, and which now present as formidable a problem as ever Financier had to solve. It seems to us that Sir Charles Trevelyan has himself chiefly to blame for the very awkward predicament in which he is now placed. He has thought it sufficient, in bringing forward his budget, to deliver prosperity speeches captivating to the vulgar ear, to enlarge upon the annual increase of trade and revenue, and to wind up with congratulations to the people of India on the near approach of the time fixed for the extinction of that abominable Income Tax which a late Governor of Madras denounced as an invention of one of those wicked interlopers whom the younger Trevelyan has lately been commissioned to curse altogether. One would almost suppose that the effort of publishing the famous minute against the Income Tax had completely exhausted the resources of Sir Charles Trevelyan; and that since that time he had been sleeping upon his laurels. Certainly, he would appear till very lately to have been quite ignorant of the fact, that a new India has come into existence since he was Governor of Madras, that the grievances which aroused popular enthusiasm in 1860 are now forgotten, and that, while the rapid increase in the wealth of the commercial class has caused the principal agitators against the Income Tax to care very little about what they formerly looked upon as an intolerable burden, there are now new grievances to be redressed which demand that they should be seriously considered by the Finance Minister even before he gratifies a petty spirit of vanity by abolishing a productive tax which is hateful to him personally. Very recently, however, it is evident that Sir Charles Trevelyan has taken alarm at the evident discontent of all the servants of the State with salaries which were fixed at their present amount at a time when prices were on the aver- [illegible] lity of at once surrendering the revenue yielded by the Income Tax and satisfying the just demands of the services. It was for this reason that he suggested the compromise which was embodied in the recent Resolution of the Governor General in Council on transferring the cost of the Police from the State to Municipalities. In this way, a sum perhaps equivalent to the amount of the Income Tax would be saved to the State at the expense of the large towns and villages, and might be distributed among the services to the great relief and contentment of a puzzled Minister of Finance. Sir Charles Trevelyan probably sees by this time that there will be again a large deficit in the Opium Revenue, and, with the Bhootan war still to pay for, he cannot reckon on having any surplus next April which will enable him both to do away with the Income Tax and to give the servants of Government better pay. He has recourse, therefore, to an expedient which the *Bombay Saturday Review* justly describes as lessening the taxation of the rich to add to that of the poor. He takes away the Income Tax indeed, but in such a manner, that, while keeping the word of promise to the ear, he breaks it to the hope; for he re-imposes it in the form of Municipal taxes which must fall principally on articles of general consumption, and which will, therefore, raise prices every where and thus indirectly render nugatory any direct relief that may be given to the servants of the State. It would obviously be preferable for the Finance Minister, in the first place, to declare that salaries received by public servants shall not be subject to the Income Tax, and, maintaining the Tax for the mercantile class and supplying any deficiency in the Revenue by means of a Legacy Duty, raise the pay of every man employed by Government till it bears a just proportion to the earnings of merchants and professional men in these days of great profits and high prices.

The 4th or King's Own Regiment at Poona is fortunate enough to have as one of its Majors a gentleman who, from his name and generally benevolent tendencies, we should say is a lineal descendant of the celebrated Martin whose name will ever be associated with "prevention of cruelty to animals." The professional duties of this gallant officer being apparently not very heavy, he has devoted himself with much zeal to the question of sanitary reform. In connection with this subject he has forwarded to Government a paper on the "Pilgrim Nuisance," which has been referred to Dr. Leith for his opinion. It was published in our columns at the time, but, as our readers have most probably forgotten all about it, we will briefly recapitulate the leading points and offer a few remarks on Major Martin's suggestions.

The paper commences with a laudatory account of the great progress made in India, as shown by the number of Banks, Companies, the increase of traffic, and so on. We are then told what we did not know before, but are very glad indeed to hear, that the integrity of our rule, our toleration of creeds, and our impartial administration of admirably just and simple laws have instilled "in the minds of the most sceptic (sic) rebels, respect and at least happy resignation if not confirmed loyalty to" our rule. There is a flaw, however, in the diamond, a blot in the otherwise perfect picture. Cholera, with which, according to Major Martin, we have, ever since our occupation of India, been endeavouring to grapple, still ravages the country, and deters our most enterprizing colonists from permanently settling in the land; and the great disseminators of cholera are the pilgrims. A vivid description is then given of the fearful effects of this disease among the crowds that come to visit the several "shrines of their predilection," and the gallant Major proceeds to moralize upon the motives that impel men to subject themselves to such miseries. He is of opinion that some day a "sudden flash" will awaken the natives to a sense of their benighted condition, but, we are sorry to say, is decidedly heterodox on the subject of tracts, which he considers praiseworthy but useless. He is bold enough to assert that such simple pamphlets as the "Origin of Brahmanism" are more likely to bring about reform than half another Army of Martyrs and tons of tracts. It is perhaps fortunate for him that he is far away from Exeter Hall.

At the end of his paper Major Martin offers certain specific suggestions for the prevention of the evils he has denounced in such forcible language. Our space is too limited to go into details, but we will endeavour to convey a general idea of them. It is proposed that each pilgrim having been duly primed with statistics, showing the importance of sanitary measures, is to pay a fee of five rupees to Government, in return for which he is to get a certificate and a leaden medal bearing the stamp of his collectorate and the name of his village. This will entitle him to his share of the accommodation to be provided at every halting-place for pilgrims, and to the attendance of an apothecary that each village is to support for the benefit of the same class. Children under a certain age are to be prohibited from going on pilgrimages, and the requisite certificates and medals are only to be given to those who have sufficient means for providing necessary food, clothes, &c., for the journey. At the shrine itself wood is to be kept ready for cremation purposes, a proper system of conservancy is to be established, and the water kept carefully free from pollution. What a bright future is in store for pilgrims! Instead of the dirty disease-stricken rabble that now flock to the "shrine of their predilection," living like pigs, and dying off like rotten sheep, we shall have well-organised bands of highly respectable people posted up to the latest thing in sanitation, proudly wearing their medals on their necks, with their certificates carefully hid in some unscrutable fold of their clothes to be produced at the proper opportunity. We can hear them cry joyfully, "Wah, Martinjee!" as they arrive at their destination, and find comfortable lodgings prepared for them, food to support life, and wood to burn them if they die; an apothecary to look after their bodily ailments, and an enlightened Brahmin to attend to their spiritual wants, and conservancy arrangements.

We fully acknowledge the benevolence of Major Martin's intentions, and have no doubt that his suggestions are admirable when looked at from a sanitary point of view. The main thing to be considered however is their effect on the natives. Here we think most of our readers will agree with us in thinking that the proposed measure evidences complete ignorance on the part of the author of India and the character of its inhabitants. The gallant Major seems to have been ignorant of or to have overlooked the fact that a very large number of the pilgrims come from States not under immediate British rule. From whom are such men to get their medals? The notion of deterring natives from a certain course by statistics of death and sickness could only have been conceived by an enthusiast utterly unacquainted with the character of the people he proposes to deal with. To any one who knows the apathetic fatalism of Orientals and the light in which pilgrimage is regarded generally, the proposition savours not a little of the ridiculous. The suggestion, however, that a fee should be exacted from the pilgrims, and that certain classes only should be allowed to visit the shrines, is one of a far more serious nature. At the risk of being considered by Major Martin "despicable alarmists" we cannot but characterize it as dangerous in the extreme. The only thing, perhaps, that can band the natives against us in united organized rebellion is interference with their religion, and these measures would most certainly be looked on as active interference by all concerned. It is true the fee is to be levied for the good of the pilgrims, and this is to be carefully explained to them—who, however, except the sanguine Major Martin, imagines for a moment that the explanation would be understood or believed? Every sedition-monger would joyfully set to work and disseminate all over the country the news that the Sirkar had forbidden pilgrimages, and that all the natives are to be made Christians at once. We would here quote Major Martin's own words; "Their faith must indeed be great who for the sake of some visionary spell exhaust their hard earnings, and, forsaking their homely comforts, risk not only their own lives but those dearest to them, and march heroically to destruction in the vain pursuit of a chimerical infatuation! With such people how difficult it is to reason." Yet these are the people who are supposed to be accessible to the influence of cool reasoning and statistics! Verily for blindness there is no one [illegible] inclined to look at the matter only from a sanitary point of view. Holding the opinions we do, we cannot but consider direct government interference in the matter a most hazardous experiment. The least incautiousness may kindle a blaze of fanatic zeal that it will not be easy to extinguish. If the authorities intend to adopt Major Martin's suggestions, we trust they will pay attention to No. 2, the only practicable one of the lot, as it seems to us: "Induce, by every possible means in our power, the sincere co-operation of the influential and educated natives, and honour with special distinction the most energetic and successful."

The *Hurkaru*:—"The affairs of Bhootan, we are informed, are in much confusion. Tongso Penloo has usurped the supreme authority. The Dhurm and Deb Rajahs are men of straw. The management of the affairs of the Raj is conducted by the first named individual. The present Dhupm Raj was a zinkoff or peon himself, next he was appointed Thumus or Darogah, and then Jungpeen or Governor, and afterwards a Penloo or Subadar, and lastly Deb and Dhurm Raj. Every year in time of festivals the supreme authorities are changed. Whenever a Penloo becomes powerful, he nominates the Deb and Dhurm Rajahs, and places all his own relations and friends as the *amlah* of the durbar."

The *Madras Athenæum* (*Sept.* 26):—"H. M. Ship "Princess Royal" left our roads on Saturday night, His Excellency Rear Admiral King, C. B., having embarked from the Pier about six o'clock, under the salute due to his rank. He was accompanied to the Pier by the Honorable Messrs. Maltby and Pycroft, and several other gentlemen."

The *Lahore Chronicle*:—"The following General Order on the subject of dress has just been issued by Sir Hugh Rose :—

"The Commander-in Chief is pleased to notify for general information and guidance, that the following regulations respecting the Uniform of Officers employed with Native Infantry Regiments of the Bengal Army, have received the sanction of Government :

"1. Officers serving with Regiments dressed in red are to wear uniforms of the pattern prescribed for Officers of corresponding rank in Her Majesty's Infantry of the Line, retaining of course their present facings, buttons and distinctions.

"2. Officers belonging to Regiments dressed in drab, are to wear drab uniforms of the pattern prescribed for Rifle Regiments of the Line, retaining their present [illegible] devices, and distinctions.

"3. Officers of Regiments dressed in green, will continue to wear uniforms of the pattern prescribed for Rifle Regiments of the British Army, and will retain their present facings and distinctions.

"4. In addition to the dress prescribed in Her Majesty's Regulations, Officers of Native Infantry Regiments, are to provide themselves with Helmets, (Wicker,) of the Ellwood Pattern, which are to be worn on all fatigue and ordinary duties, with a Turban of the color of the head dress worn by their men."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph)

GALLE, 29TH SEPT.

Steamer *Mooltan* from Calcutta anchored.

PONDICHERRY, 28TH SEPT.

Steamer *Princess Royal* sailed for Trincomalie.

COCONADA, 30TH SEPT.

Steamer *India* from Masulipatam anchored.
Steamer *Orissa* sailed for Bombay.
Steamer *Penang* from Bombay arrived.

KURRACHEE, 30TH SEPT.

Steamer *Kurrachee* from Bombay arrived.

KURRACHEE, 1ST OCT.

Steamer *Euphrates* sailed for the Persian Gulf.

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

(From our Special Correspondent.)

The following is an Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations. The Council met at the Council House at Poona, on Saturday, the 1st instant, at 11 A. M.

Present:—His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere, K.C.B.; Governor of Bombay, presiding; His Excellency Sir W. R. Mansfied, K.C.B.; the Honorable W. E. Frere; the Honorable J. D. Inverarity; the Honorable the Advocate General; the Honorable M. H. Scott; the Honorable B. H. Ellis; the Under Secretary Mr. H. M. Birdwood; and the Oriental Translator to Government.

Visitors.—Colonel Bruce, C. B.; Major Francis; Dr. Steadman; Messrs. Ravenscroft, Gonne, and others.

REVENUE SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT BILL.

His Excellency the President said, that he had received another petition from Messrs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mundlick, and others, against the Survey Bill. He would request the Secretary to read the petition to the Council.

The Secretary read the petition, in which it was stated that the Council was proceeding with the Bill with undue haste. The petitioners although they had protested three times, yet no heed was given to their request. They were still in the dark as to its general scope; they had no wish whatever, to "hunt up" evidence. What they wanted now, was, that the Council would permit them to state their objections against the Bill, through Messrs. Anstey and Hayllar, Barristers-at-Law.

The President remarked, that this application to appear by counsel before a full Council was not in consonance with the instructions of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, whose opinion was "that it would be advisable to restrict the power of appearing by counsel, if regulated by rule at all, to appearance before Select Committees, and that advocates should be placed under the control of the Chairman." The Hon'ble Mr. H. S. Maine, the Legal Member of the Council of the Governor General, entertained a similar view of the question, and he (the President) saw no reason to depart from that ruling. If the memorialists had appeared to-day in person, he would have given them an opportunity to state their objections as a special case.

The Secretary read the Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, regarding the hearing of petitions by counsel; it was as follows :—

Despatch from the Right Honorable Sir C. Wood, Bart., Secretary of State for India; to His Excellency the Honorable the Governor in Council, Fort Saint George, dated India Office, London, 31st July 1863, No. 4.

1. With reference to my Despatch, No. 2, dated 25th May last, I herewith transmit copy of No. XVII. of the Rules for the conduct of business at Meetings of the Council of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, and also of Mr. Maine's Note thereon, dated the 17th March last.

2. In the observations contained in that note, I entirely concur, and am of opinion that it would be advisable to restrict the power of appearing by counsel, if regulated by rule at all, to appearance before Select Committees, and that advocates should be placed under the control of the Chairman.

Copy of No. XVII. of the Rules for the conduct of business at Meetings of the Council of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations; also copy of Mr. Maine's Minute thereon, dated 17th March 1863.

Rule XVII.

When and how petitioners may be heard.—If a Bill be pending peculiarly affecting private interests, and any person whose interests are so affected apply by petition to be heard by himself or his counsel upon the subject of the Bill, an order may be made upon the motion of a member, allowing the petitioner to be so heard either before the Select Committee on the Bill, or before the whole Council, provided the petition be received by the Secretary before the report of the Select Committee on the Bill is sent him. In no other case or manner shall any stranger be heard by himself or by his counsel.

The Honorable Mr. Maine's Minute on the above Rule.

The alterations seem to me to be unimportant with two exceptions, and unobjectional with one.

1. In Rule XV, Section 5, words have been introduced, making the report of a Select Committee the report of the majority, and the rule, no doubt, gains in precision by the change.

2. The new rule, which now stands as Rule XVII. appears to me to introduce a very formidable novelty. I have obtained some Bengal papers which show that it was not recommended by the Select Committee, but added afterwards at a Meeting of the full Council. Some discussion on the proposal, which came from one of the Native Members, is said to have taken place, but none is reported. The Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Eden, and the Advocate General, voted against it, but no one else.

3. I cannot help suspecting it was entered by surprise, and without due reflection. It does not seem to have struck the Council that, while these rules furnish ample security against irregularity or disorder on their own part, there is nothing to be found in the rules which can be used to check the license of the counsel who may be addressing them. The hearing may be one in full Council with reporters present, and I do not see what is to prevent any conceivable subject from being dragged in, on the score of pri- [illegible] Commons has always in reserve the power of sending an offender to Newgate.

4. The Bengal Council could, I imagine, refuse to hear any longer an advocate who misconducted himself, but if the topic were exciting, this would probably not be done, if it were done, without a protest from a minority, and would result at all events in much public scandal.

5. I don't see why the power of appearing by counsel should not at least be confined to appearance before a Select Committee (which except on extraordinary occasions is the practice at Home) and there should be, I think, a rule placing advocates under the control of the Chairman.

6. It may, however, be worthy of consideration, whether in a country in which discussion on paper is the ordinary rule, persons whose private interests may be concerned, might not be left to state their case in petition. Advocates are only employed at Home in deference to ancient usage, or perhaps because petitions have dwindled to a form.

The President said that the Secretary should be instructed to write an answer to the Memorialists pointing out that an opportunity was afforded them of stating by counsel before the Select Committee any objections they might have to allege against the Bill either in principle or detail, that they failed to take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded them, and that the time at which such objection could be heard by Counsel before a Select Committee was now past. That if the Memorialists had anything specific to urge against the Bill as it now stood, the Council were ready to consider any such objections which might be stated in writing before the Bill was read a *third time and passed*; but that unless such objections were so laid before the Council in writing on or before Wednesday the 5th instant, they could not be considered.

Agreed to, and the petitioners were informed accordingly.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Messrs. Ellis and Inverarity, some slight verbal alterations were made in Sections 3, 4, 5, and 11.

To Section 44, the following proviso in an amended shape was added :—

"Provided, however, that such assistance shall not exceed the levy of the Survey Assessment and such additional amount as may be leviable by the custom of the village or under a settlement sanctioned by Government."

Section 49 was altered in the following manner :—

"The provisions of this Act shall not, except for the purpose of defining village boundaries, be applied to villages held exempt from payment of land revenue or under the Act II. or Act VII. of 1863 of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, or under a grant or lease fixing the Government demand in perpetuity. Provided that it shall be competent to the Governor in Council to extend by notification in the *Government Gazette* all or any of the provisions of this Act to every such village on application made in writing, by the holder thereof, and further to apply the provisions of this Act to all Government lands situated in alienated villages."

The Hon'ble Mr. Inverarity moved that the Bill as corrected, should be reprinted, and published for general information in the *Government Gazette*, on Monday the 3rd instant. Its third reading will be moved at the next meeting of the Council. (Day not specified.)

THE DIET-MONEY BILL.

The Hon'ble the Advocate General moved the first reading of the "Bill to repeal Act 20 of 1857, so far as it relates to the Presidency and to the Court of Small Causes of Bombay, and to amend Act IX. of 1850."—Carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. Frere said that as the Bill was a very pressing one, it should be passed without delay.

The President suspended the Standing Orders, and the Bill was read a second time, considered in detail, read a third time and passed. The principal alterations being, that in Section III, the words "not exceeding eight annas for each day, as may to him seen necessary," were expunged, and the following inserted :—

"As may to the Judge seem necessary, provided that it shall not exceed twice the rate fixed by the Council of the Governor of Bombay under the last preceding Section.

Section IV. was omitted, and the title of the Bill was changed thus;—"A Bill for the better regulation of the diet-money of persons imprisoned by the Bombay Court of Small Causes."

The President then adjourned the Council; the day however was not mentioned, but it is understood that it will take place on Saturday, the 8th instant, at 11 A. M.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondents.)

CENTRAL PROVINCES, 26TH SEPT.

The chief topic, indeed I may say our only topic, of news is atmospheric, but to us it is admirable news, as I am glad to say the monsoons will soon be over, and then we may look forward to the cold weather. For the past week we have had the pleasure of seeing large fleecy clouds roll up with the early morning, and at noon gather into a thunder-cloud which bursts over us, and cools the air to a delightful temperature. While columns of rain pour over our thirsty land, it is strange how regularly every evening these thunder-storms visit us; the lightning is vivid and dangerous, and the thunder-claps the loudest I ever heard, even louder than the monsoon storms in the Himalayas.

The chief topic of conversation among the Uncovenanted in these provinces during the past week has been the appointment of a number of young boys to the Commission as Assistant Commissioners, boys who are not of age, and, therefore, unable to conduct the responsible duties of their appointments. You have ere now fearlessly pointed out how pitiful it is in this country, is the incapacity of the heaven borns for the posts they occupy, how pitiful I say is it to see a Magistrate seated on the Bench, every now and then confessing his ignorance on this or that point of law, bowing alternately to the opinion of counsel on both sides, to the utter disgust of all in Court, and the shaking of that confidence in Mofussil law and justice, which it is essential to the want of the commonwealth should be preserved. That our Mofussil Courts do not enjoy any very splendid reputation, or possess the confidence of the plople, is as notorious and well established a fact, that merely to allude to these establishments is sufficient to call up dark visions of injustice, peculation and dishonesty, of the various reasons which have been assigned for it, the interloper attributes it to the insolence, ignorance and idleness of Civilian Magistrates, the people find it in the villainy, cupidity, and dishonesty of Amlah. Magistrates generally point at both the Amlah and people as being conjointly the *fons et principium* of all the rascality perpetrated within the walls of the Cutcherry, under the second name of justice. There are many, however, who allot a considerable share of the guilt to the Sheristedars, and native pleaders who are found swarming in the neighbourhood of all Courts, and who drive a thriving trade themselves, by setting neighbours by the ears, and by pandering to the worst passions of the ignorant mob. Whilst all of them are more or less familiar with the technicalities of our Mofussil law, and the formulæ of our judiciary proceedings, their characters stink in the nostrils of every man with the slightest pretension to respectability and honesty. They are powerful and profitable weapons in the hands of a rapacious amlah, to whose mills they are incessantly bringing grist of some sort or other. They are the curse of our larger Indian stations, and the fountains of innumerable evils to a people, who to a perfect passion for litigation, unite an indecision and want of judgment scarcely to be seen anywhere else. The Punjab Government has uniformly set its face against these harpies, who are not allowed to practice in the courts under its orders. Mr. Temple, when Commissioner of the Lahore Division, was, of all the Punjab officials, the most anxious to keep our Cutcheries free from the presence of these scoundrels; and as Chief Commissioner of these provinces, he has acted upon the same principle, and promulgated a set of rules that are eminently calculated to purge the courts of these provinces, of all but those pleaders whose ability and integriy draw around them the respect and esteem of all classes of men. Mr. Temple some time ago decided that, except barristers and other parties who may by law be entitled to plead, no person will be allowed to practice in the courts of these provinces, or in any way interfere in any suit, till he has received a certificate permitting him to do so. To obtain this document a candidate must lodge with the Commissioner of the Division in which he desires to practice and within a reasonable period antecedent to the day appointed to examine him, "trustworthy testimony in writing, showing the sufficiency of his general education, and the respectability of his character." The former point must be made clear by a certificate from a public officer, or from the Principal of some known educational institution, "or from some other person whose evidence is evidently sufficient." With reference to the latter point, certificates are required bearing favourable testimony to the character of the applicant for a period of at least three years before the date of application. It is further ruled, "that if the candidate is or has been at anytime employed in the service of the Government, he must produce satisfactory evidence to show that his character has always been considered by his official superiors to be respectable. If he has left any appointment in the service of Government otherwise than on promotion to a higher office, the reasons for which he left such appointment must be duly certified."

[illegible] who preside can seldom search deeply into the hearts of men, or clearly distinguish truth from falsehood, and men when they can distinguish it, it is seldom that they can secure their conviction for perjury. In India I think we find strict veracity most prevalent amongst the wildest and half savage tribes of the hills and jungles in these provinces, or the chain of the Himmalaya's; and among those where we find it prevail most, we find cattle stealing most common, the men of one tribe or one district not deeming it to be any disgrace to lift or steal the cattle of another. I have known Boondelahs and men of the Gond tribe in these provinces, whom nothing could induce to tell a lie, join a party of robbers to lift a head of cattle from the neighbouring district for nothing more than as much spirit or country liquor as he could drink at one bout. I asked a native gentleman from Oudh, who is now a landholder in these provinces in the valley of the Nurbudda, what made the people of the jungles more disposed to speak the truth than those more civilized of the valley itself? "They have not learned the value of a lie" said he, with the greatest simplicity and sincerity. Veracity is found to prevail most where there is least to tempt to falsehood, and most to be feared from it. In a very rude state of society, like that among the Gonds or the Tharoas at the foot of the Himalayas, the only shape in which property is accumulated is in cattle; things are bartered for each other without the use of a circulating medium, and one member of a community has no means of concealing from the other the articles of property he has. If they were to steal from each other, they would not be able to conceal what they stole—to steal, therefore, would be of no advantage. In such societies every little community is left to govern itself; to secure the rights, and enforce the duties of all its several members in their relations with each other: they are too poor to pay taxes. All the members of such little communities will often unite in robbing the members of another community of their flocks and herds the only kind of property they have, or in applauding those who most distinguish themselves in such enterprises; but the well-being of the community demands that each member should respect the property of the others. It is equally necessary to the well-being of the community, that every member should be able to rely upon the veracity of the other upon the very few points, where their rights, duties, and interests clash. In the very rudest state of society, among the Gonds, and others, the people have some deity whose power they dread, and whose name they invoke, when much is supposed to depend upon the truth of which one man is about to declare. The peepul tree is every where sacred to the gods, who are supposed to delight to sit among its leaves and listen to the music of their rustling. The person wishing to invoke the god takes one of these leaves in his hand, and asks the god sitting above to crush him, and those dear to him, as he crushes the leaf in his hand, if he speaks anything but the truth; he then plucks and crushes the leaf, and states what he has to say.

The large cotton tree, is also said by the Gonds to be the favourite seat of gods still more terrible, because their superintendence is confined exclusively to the neighbourhood; and having their attentions less occupied, they can venture to make a more minute scrutiny into the conduct of the people immediately around them. The peepul is occupied by one or other of the Hindoo triad, the god of creation, preservation, or destruction, who have the affairs of the universe to look after; but the cotton and other trees are occupied by some minor deities, who are vested with a local superintendence over the affairs of a district, or perhaps a single village. These are always in the view of the people, and every man knows that he is every moment liable to be taken to their court, and to be made to invoke their vengeance upon himself, or those dear to him, if he has told a falsehood in which he has stated, or tells one in which he is about to state. Men so situated adhere habitually, and I may almost say religiously, to the truth; and I have been told of hundreds of cases in which a man's property, liberty or life, has depended upon his telling a lie, and he has refused to tell it to save either, as my native friend told me "they had not learned the value of a lie" or rather they had not learned with how much impunity a lie could be told in the tribunals of our civilised government. In their own tribunals, under the peepul tree or cotton tree, imagination commonly did what the deities, who were supposed to preside, had the credit of doing, if the witness told a lie; he believed that the deity who sat on the sylvan throne above him, and searched the heart of man, must know it; and from that moment he knew no rest—he was always in dread of his vengeance; if any accident happened to him, or to those dear to him, it was attributed to this offended deity, and if no accident happened, some evil was brought about by his own disordered imagination. I shall discuss this subject again in my next letter, and give some facts bearing on it, that will prove of interest to your readers.

Mr. Temple accompanied by Colonel Taylor, Inspector General of Police, and Mr. Browning, Director of Public Instruction, left Nagpore last Monday for Hingunghat, from whence Mr. Temple will go on to Nimar, he has got three months leave, but I believe will not go to England, only remaining at Poona and Bombay, being a guest of Sir Bartle Frere.

FOREST RANGER.

ALLAHABAD, 26TH SEPTEMBER.

I am happy in being able to announce that the cholera has entirely disappeared from amongst the 77th, but I regret to add that fever, of a somewhat virulent nature, has taken its place. This disease is, moreover, prevalent all over the place, city, cantonment, and civil station: children especially are great sufferers. There is much to complain of here in the conservancy line. The Municipal Committee is composed principally of Government clerks, who, having for their President the Magistrate of the place, are allowed hardly any latitude of action or opinion, while the President himself is, perhaps, one of the most negligent men in the service. Much of the sickness this season is on all hands attributed to the want of proper conservancy arrangements. The drains and ditches in the vicinity of the 77th barracks are often seen for days to be choked full of filth, the malaria rising for which is enough any day to poison a whole regiment; and yet but little attention is paid to the evil. The local journal, writing on the subject, says: "The comfort and health of the residents, however, does not appear to have been taken into consideration by the Municipal Commissioner. It is anything but agreeable to be obliged, in one's morning or evening excursions, to sniff the noxious vapour arising from ditches alongside the public roads; the contents of which ditches are made still more offensive by vegetable vendors washing their *turkarees* in them; buffaloes wallowing in them, and lepers and cooles performing their ablutions and other conveniences at all hours in them. The cess-pools all over the station are equally as great a nuisance, and if immediate attention be not paid to their drainage, every well in the station will be poisoned." It is really astonishing that the military authorities have not ere this insisted on the construction of barracks in a healthier locality. The proposition has been before the supreme government for the last two years, I believe, but vacillation and indecision, the peculiar characteristics of the Indian government, have, as usual, been in the way of any thing being done. The 77th have lost some 225 men during the two and a half years they have been in occupation of their present quarters. Each man at £100, a loss in money of 225 thousand pounds has thus resulted to the Government, to say nothing of the sad effects of the calamity on the physique and numerical strength of the corps.

You will probably be su[illegible]ised to hear that the Lieut[illegible] the Hon'ble [illegible] Drummond, never spen[illegible]an a week or a fortnight in a year at [illegible] of Government, Allahabad. The ho[illegible]s at Nynee Tal, and the cold months in pl[illegible] towns through the provinces, receiving th[illegible]mage of some thirty millions of people, [illegible] up the time, from year to year, of the rule[illegible] the vast North-west. Considerable fault ha[illegible]een found with Mr. Beadon, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, for going even for a few months to Darjeeling, but nothing that I can remember has yet been said to Mr. Drummond's continual absence from his seat of Government, and this absence is the only conceivable reason for Allahabad being so much in the back ground in all social and natural progress. Society is split up into cliques, each vieing with the other for ascendancy in scandal (and, heaven knows, there is no lack of ground for it), while capitalists are still doubtful whether, notwithstanding the official assurance given, Allahabad is really the seat of Government N. W. P., seeing that the Governor is so seldom and so little to be seen in it.

There would, however, seem to be some hope for Allahabad yet. I see that the new Government offices, after a delay of many years dilly-dallying, are at last springing up on a site not far from the railway station, north-east of the city. The general design displays no originality whatever, but is merely a reproduction of what has been designed for public buildings in India ever since the country has possessed an English architect. It is a parallelogram, the facial line of which is broken in the front and rear by three projections, the two end ones performing wings, and the centre one the principal entrance. These are capped by the old stereotype pediments supported by a series of columns. The openings are guarded by the eternal quoins, and the whole is surmounted by the everlasting balustrade, which enjoys such a [illegible] racteristics of the Ionic and Tuscan may be seen creeping in, rendering the tone of the style, which more prominently prevails, somewhat untruthful. In short, the buildings, when finished, will represent a heterogeneous mixture of Government House, Metcalfe Hall, Writers' Buildings, &c. of Calcutta; nevertheless regarding it merely as it stands, and in an unambitious light, we may congratulate Captain Peile, our worthy Superintending Engineer, upon having produced at least a design of considerable suitableness. To the general eye the *tout ensemble* may even present an imposing and beautiful appearance. But in spite of this, we are of opinion that the design for such important public works should have been the result of public competition. The present century has witnessed the abandonment in England of the barbarous taste which characterized the majority of the larger houses erected in the days of Queen Anne and the two reigns which followed, and it is something to remember the treat which was afforded by the exhibition of the five hundred designs sent in to Westminster Hall in 1857 for the new Government offices at Whitehall. It promised well for the noble science of architecture to behold enthusiastic Frenchmen, grave Germans, and calculating Americans mixing on the last day of reception with their less demonstrative brother-artists of England. It was a noble battle of imagination, a marvellous display of honest labour and praiseworthy ambition, and there were scores of designs of beauty, not uncombined with utility, which, though now probably lying in obscurity in the private offices of the men who conceived them, must remain "joys for ever." When the best of anything is procurable, it ought to be obtained in preference to an inferior article, and two lacs and a half sanctioned for each block, could have paid for such Government offices in Allahabad, as would have shown to future generations, that we are in advance of those days when the cumbrous and ungainly edifices, which inconsistently enough gained for Calcutta the soubriquet of the "City of Palaces," were erected, in a spirit rather of barbarous extravagance than with a view to elegance and comfort. Our regret, however, is considerably increased on gathering from the specifications, that the cornices and pliuths, architraves, quoins, balustrades, columns, entablatures, pediments, and all exposed parts, are to be of the red sandstone, so plentiful hereabouts. There is, to my mind, more beauty, more real beauty in the large tank near the Kutchgroorwa Theatre, than in any "palace" in Chowringhee. I am curious to know how that admirably pointed brick facing will stand this variable climate. I trust that it will resist it, and so give the death-blow to the practice of sticking up false columns and pilasters and pillars under fictitious arches. Such trickery reminds me of the old man who used to haunt the Strand with his painted sparrows. They were the finest canaries in the world until they washed themselves, and the rainy season here generally succeeds in making 'are the other gross deceit, as if the element itself were indignant at the fraud. Well! I think, I have gone pretty well into our public offices. Let me conclude with the hope that they may soon be finished, and that Government House—all provided for and authorised by Sir Charles Wood at the same time, may not be long in being commenced.

There has been for some time a very disagreeable feeling existing between the chief railway and chief military authorities here. The latter accuse the former of encroachments on, what may be termed, military ground. Some two or three years ago, all buildings within 500 yards of the Fort were removed, and it was understood that the space so cleared was always to remain clear. It appears, the railway officials, pushed for room at the Jumna station, obtained permission to erect temporary sheds within the forbidden area. These temporary sheds, however, turned out to be substantial structures of brick and mortar. The military objected to them, but not before they were finished; the railway swells, instead of heeding the objections, manifested an intention of still further adding to their house property; much acrimonious correspondence passed between them, and the last that I heard on the subject was, that a formal complaint of insolence and obtrusiveness on the part of the railway swells had been made to the Government by the military: meanwhile, the objectionable works are stopped. Impartial judges here seem to think the military to blame, not, however, for opposing the erection of buildings in the neighbourhood of the Fort, but for, in the first instance, the carelessness and indifference shown by the Assistant Quarter Master General and the Brigade Major in the matter while the works were in progress; and in the next, when the larger portion of them was completed, for indulging in the dangerous luxury of argument and overbearing communications to the railway authorities. Myself, I fearlessly venture the remark, that two greater incompetents for their appointments they now fill, than Captains Stone and Boyd Saunders, it would be difficult to find anywhere; and with a Brigadier more remarkable for his love of ease than capacity for command, it is hardly to be wondered at that there should be so much to complain of in the military arrangements generally at Allahabad, of which, of course, nothing is known at the Head Quarters, so long as the Major General commanding the division continues on friendly terms with those, whose inefficiency and shortcomings he ought, as in duty bound, to bring to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

BOMBAY.

Lieutenant E. E. Gibson, of Her Majesty's 103rd Bombay Fusiliers, is appointed to officiate as Adjutant of the Erinpoorah Irregular Force.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant C. A. McG. Skinner, as Second Assistant in the Great Trigonometrical Survey.

The following passengers proceeded yesterday by the P. and O Co.'s steamer *Singapore*, Captain Blake, to Aden and Suez :—

Captain Daniel and Lieutenant Manson.

It is stated that on the 6th instant His Excellency the Governor will lay the foundation stone of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's "Deccan College," at the Bund, Poona.

We understand that Government intend to introduce a "Bill into the Local Council for the imposition of a tax for local objects of utility in the Presidency of Bombay."

The "Bombay Municipal Bill" will not be considered until the Council meets again in December next. In the meanwhile, we trust, the Bench of Justices will not fail to give their opinion on its general merits.

The Government steamer *Feroze* will leave Bombay with a Mail for Aden on Monday next, the 10th instant, on her way to Suez, where she will embark Lady Lawrence and family, whom she will take on to Calcutta.

The Revenue Survey and Settlement Bill was not finally passed in the last meeting of the Council, but it will probably be read a third time and passed in the next meeting of the Council, for which no day has been fixed.

An office for receiving messages for despatch by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Telegraph line between Bombay and Ahmedabad will be opened on and after Wednesday next, the 5th instant, in a room of the building occupied by the Branch of the Asiatic Bank at Mombadavie, Bombay.

The Governor General has signified his assent to the "Joint Magistracies' Abolition Bill," lately passed by the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. The effect of this will be that the J[illegible] Magistrates of Colaba and Broach will [illegible] power in police [illegible] Magistrate of the District [illegible] No. III. of 1864.

The Parsee Bigamy Case.—It is understood that the Parsee Bigamy Case, which is at present pending on the Original Jurisdiction side of the High Court, and for which so much anxiety was felt by the Parsee community, has been amicably settled by the parties amongst themselves.

The following passengers proceeded by the British India Steam Navigation Company's steam ship *Penang*, Captain Blackmore, on Saturday last :—

To Vingorla.—Lieutenant Sorell. *To Carwar.*—Mr. J. Stewart, C. S.; Colonel Fife, R. E.; Mr. Wall; Mr. Binks; Mr. Lauchlan; Mr. Cummings; and Mr. Mitchell. *To Mangalore.*—Mr. R. Dale. *To Cannanore.*—Captain Angove. *To Calicut.*—Dr. Stovell; Mr. Rimington; Mr. Kerr; Ensign Watts; Mr. J. J. Bally; and Mr. Smith.

Central Criminal Court.—Mr. Gregor Grant (late of the Bombay Civil Service, at whose instance Mr. Henry Constantine Jennings was indicted at the last Sessions of the Central Criminal Court for a libel, desires to explain in justice to himself that at the trial in the Second Court, before the Common-Serjeant, had it proceeded he was fully prepared, as stated by his leading counsel, to prove that the statements constituting the libel were grossly and malignantly false. His object, he stated, in indicting Dr. Jennings, was to secure protection from further molestation; and when a suggestion, by acting on which that object could be attained, was thrown out by the Judge—namely, that Dr. Jennings should plead guilty and be bound over to come up for judgment when called upon, he at once acceded to it, believing that his honour would be thereby vindicated, further molestation prevented, and the prisoner spared the very serious consequences which would inevitably follow in the event of a conviction. Mr. Grant adds that as to the statement made by the prisoner, under such solemn invocation, that he had ruined him to the extent of £10,000, he can only say that it is just as true as any of the other allegations which had placed [illegible] in several papers.—*London Times.*

THE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY'S CONCERT IN THE TOWN HALL.

There is no nation so apt to complain of its own dulness, and no nation so difficult to persuade out of its dulness, as the English. When it does go in for gaiety, it is regretfully, grumblingly, and, as it were, under protest. Still it is capable of keen enjoyment of things worth enjoying, and generally content with people who do their very best to amuse it, however strong may be its objection to being amused. The Concert given by Signor Cagli's admirable *troupe* on Saturday night last in the Town Hall was not so well attended as we could have wished, or as it really deserved. The great heat of the night, the absence of the leaders of fashion, and the short notice, must have had much to do with the thinness of the audience, but still, looking round the room and knowing as everybody does pretty well who was in Bombay and who was not, we felt that a great many folks probably stayed away because they could not be bothered to come.

The singers, however, exerted themselves as though they were discoursing sweet music to the most crowded, select, and fashionable audience in India; and we should say that never have the walls of the Town Hall echoed (literally) any musical performance so finished and brilliant as that which our new Italian singers favoured us with. To fastidious ears sickened with a long course of the mild tom-toming of ordinary Indian domestic talent, the fresh and sparkling notes struck out sharp, round and ringing, the brilliant scales and perfect harmonies, must have come like a mouthful of fresh fruit in a desert. We probably ourselves have heard better music and better singers, but we cannot call to mind any evening we have enjoyed so heartily. Signor Cagli has not, however, by any means as yet unmasked his whole battery of musical ability; and we are promised on the opening of the season browsing in fresh fields and pastures new of musical voices. We could scarcely complain if we had no more than we have. With the Signora Bozetti we were particularly pleased; her voice is pure and sympathetic, and her manner extremely simple and unpretending. In the great duet from the "Elisir d'Amore" which she sang with Signor Papini, her style was very graceful and spirited, but still more we admired her in the duet in the second part which she performed with Signor Bozetti. Scarcely ever have we listened to two voices which harmonised better than those of the two Bozettis (father and daughter we presume) and the training study and finish in their joint performance were very remarkable. The Signora Puerari possesses also a splendid organ. In her Solo we were not so much pleased with it as in the Terzetto from Ernani in which she shone to great advantage. The great favourite air Robert toique j'aime, which she kindly substituted in the second part for something which could not be performed, is at best in our opinion but a shrieking piece of business, very trying in the performance, very difficult, but by no means pleasing. It seemed to us tha

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Meadow Street, Bombay, 1st October 1864.
NOTICE.—I have this day commenced business
John L. Scott, Esq. S. L. Acland, Esq. Cowasjee Jeh[illegible] E. D. Sassoon

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[illegible] scarcely possesses sufficient manageability of her undoubtedly fine and well trained voice, to make this song a great success with real musicians. But in the "Ernani" she was really capital, her powerful notes rising clear as a bell above those of her companions. We have left ourselves but little room to speak of the gentlemen artists; suffice it to say that we admired them excessively. Signor Bozetti possesses a sweet tone, rich and cultivated. Paolini's buffo singing is all that could be desired; while the basso profoundo Signor Fiorini [illegible] grand tones, which he knows how to use with thrilling effect.

The accompaniments of Signor Rossilio were all that could be desired, and it is altogether obvious that we have among us a company of first-rate musicians, who during the cold weather will be a source of perpetual pleasure and gratification to the lovers of real music.

ATROCIOUS MURDER IN THE DUNCAN ROAD.

Another of those fearful tragedies that from time to time startle Bombay, occurred on Saturday morning last in the Duncan Road. From what we could glean on the spot, it appears that at an early hour on the morning in question the above neighbourhood was alarmed by the report that a Mahomedan women, a courtezan, had been found dead in her room, with several wounds on her body. The name of the unfortunate creature was Meer Jan. She had been well known for the last twelve years as a courtezan and dancing girl and occupied rooms in a chawl in the Duncan Road; her father, Abdool Wahab, resided with, and according to his statement, lived on the prostitution of his own daughter. At about 11 o'clock on Friday night the old man left Meer Jan in her room, and went up to a loft above, where he was in the habit of sleeping, at which time the woman was sitting in the front room alone. Between two and three o'clock on the following morning he awoke, when he heard a disturbing kind of noise in the room below, resembling the sounds which would be made by a person kicking or striking the floor violently with their heels. He got up and called out to his daughter by her name several times, but as she did not make any answer he became alarmed, and getting a light, proceeded downstairs, but could not get into the room in consequence of the door being fastened from within; he, therefore, called again but no response was made. The old man then became terrified, fearing that something had happened to his daughter, but as he was afraid to force the door for fear that he would be molested by some one who he supposed must be in the room, he managed to get out by a side door which led into a passage which communicated with other rooms in the chawl, when he succeeded in rousing up two other women residing therein. To these women he communicated his fears, when they all went down into the street by a staircase common to the whole of the tenants, he then discovered that the door leading directly up to the room occupied by his daughter, and which he knew had been closed and fastened inside on the night before, was now open. The assistance of a police sepoy having been secured, they proceeded up the stairs, and, upon entering the front room, the first object that met their sight was the mangled corpse of the unfortunate Meer Jan weltering in her blood, with a number of gaping wounds on different parts of the trunk and a deep gash across the instep of the left foot, there were also other marks of violence on the head and face. It seems that the woman was in the habit of wearing a number of gold and silver ornaments on her person, and on the night in question she had five gold bangles on her arms, a gold ornament round her neck, and silver anklets on her feet. When the body was discovered the gold bangles were missing but none of the other ornaments had been removed. Mr. Reid, the European constable of that district, was at once informed of the perpetration of this foul deed, and promptly arrived on the spot with several of the native police, when there was a thorough search instituted, but no clue could be at that time found as to the author of the crime. It is conjectured that the deceased must have continued sitting at the window after her father had retired for the night, and that some one with whom she was previously acquainted passed by at the time, and that she must have let them in by the trap door leading directly from the road into her room. In the absence of any stains of blood on the bed it is evident that the unfortunate woman, when she was struck by her murderer, must have been in the room where she was afterwards found lying dead. Following up this theory it seems more than probable that the murderer, whoever he was, seized on his victim with the intention of robbing her of the valuable ornaments on her person, but as he was in all probability well known to her, [illegible] fearing that he would be afterwards brought [illegible] suddenly made up his mind to [illegible] her from giving such information [illegible] as would lead to his identification [illegible] other marks of violence [illegible] face, makes it appear probable [illegible] first instance threw her down on the floor and prevented her from raising any alarm, and then inflicted the injuries on her person which caused her death. This having been accomplished, he doubtless possessed himself of the gold bangles and then endeavoured to take off the silver anklets, but in consequence of not being able to get them off readily was in the act of cutting off one of her feet when in her death struggle she kicked with her heels upon the floor, which awoke the old man, when the murderer being thus disturbed, made his escape. It is believed that the crime must have been committed by some person well acquainted with the place and with the fact that the old man slept in the loft above. Mr. Souter and Mr. Edginton were promptly on the spot and immediately set to work with the assistance of their detectives to trace the author, or authors, of this horrible affair.

A coloured American seaman, who it is said was in the habit of visiting the deceased, has been apprehended on suspicion of being implicated in the crime, but in the present stage of the investigation it seems that the grounds of suspicion against the man are very meagre. The police have also succeeded in apprehending Mahomed Syed Sooltan Oodeen, who had some twelve months since contracted a "nickar" marriage with the deceased, but who has been for some time separated from her. This man was known to have been in a house adjoining that of the deceased's on the night previous to the murder, where he was staying with a kept mistress. This woman is likewise in custody, some stains of blood having been discovered on some of her clothing and on her bed. Mahomed Syed was arrested in a house near the Bhendy Bazar, where he was lying on the floor naked, he was in great trepidation on the appearance of the police. The affair is at present involved in mystery. The knife or instrument with which the murder was accomplished has not yet been found, nor either has the missing gold ornaments been traced. The case being, however, in the hands of Mr. Souter and Mr. Edginton, as well as of some of the most intelligent members of the Native Police, we entertain no doubt that the real perpetrator or perpetrators of this foul deed will be ere long in custody.

At an Inquest held on view of the body of the deceased, on the same day, before R. B. Barton, Esq., Coroner, the following evidences were taken:—

Abdool Wahab stated that the deceased was his daughter, and that they resided together in the same house in the Duncan Road. He recognised the body which he had just seen as that of his daughter Meer Jan. She was a prostitute, and he depended upon her for a living. He last saw her alive and well about 11 o'clock on the previous night, when she was sitting in the room where she now lies dead. He went to bed when he left her, at which time there was no one with her. The door of the house which led into the Duncan Road he closed, but did not lock it, it was on the latch. The lock could not be opened from the outside without force. He did not shut down the trap-door which closes out deceased's room from the lower part of the house. Before he went to bed he observed the window of deceased's room open. There are four windows in her room, only one of which was open, it was close to her bed (within about two feet). He told her about the window being open and desired her to shut it. Deceased then [illegible] latched the door leading out of the dewankhana (sleeping room) into the back room of the house. There was only the one room behind where deceased slept. After he went to his bed he slept until about 2 o'clock, when about that hour he was awakened by a noise apparently of footsteps. He called out to his daughter by her name Meer Jan, three times, but received no answer. He then dressed himself and came downstairs and endeavoured to open the room which his daughter as he before stated, had latched previous to his going to bed. He again called from outside the door, no reply was given. He then struck a light with a match and lighted a lamp. He now began to suspect something, in consequence of his daughter not answering him, and fearing some thieves might be in her room and strike him if he entered, [illegible] her door. He opened a side door at the back room and called out to a neighbour, a woman of the name of Bunnokma twice, she and another woman named Bannoo then went with him into the Duncan Road by a second staircase, common to the chawl in which they lived. He then saw the outer house door, leading into Duncan Road, open, which he had before deposed to as having been latched when he went to bed, and could not have been opened from the outside. The latch was not broken nor was any mark of violence perceptible. The women advised him to go up. He called a police sepoy (Shaik Hoosein) and got a light when he went up and he (witness) followed him. He found deceased lying on her left side. A great deal of blood had flowed from her body, but it was not then stopped. She was cold—like ice. The police sepoy then went to inform Mr. Reid, the European constable. When witness went to bed his daughter had on her arms five golden bangles, three on the right arm and two on the left; on her ankles she had four silver ornaments, two "kaddu" and "toda" on each, and round her neck a gold ornament (which was produced and had marks of blood thereon). When they saw the body the gold bangles were not on her wrists as she lay dead. The ornaments on the ankles were still there, as was also the ornament on the neck, before mentioned. He had a suspicion against one Mahomed Syed Sooltan Oodeen, he was the husband of the deceased, but had divorced her. That was the reason why witness suspected him. He had seen him pass along that road (Duncan Road) at about 10 o'clock three nights ago. Witness did not speak to him. He (witness) was sitting at the window. The deceased saw him also and remarked to witness, "Papa, this man is passing."

Dr. J. M. Hyslop, Surgeon to the Coroner, stated that he had examined the body of the deceased. There was blood flowing from her nose. The left eye was bruised and covered with blood. There were four punctured wounds on the front of the body, one in the pit of the stomach and three on the left side of the chest. These wounds were all penetrating. On opening the body he found that the left lung was wounded and there was much effusion of blood into the left side of the chest. The stomach also was wounded. One of the vessels of the mesentery was wounded, and there was much blood effused into the abdominal cavity. One wound in the pit of the stomach extended through the diaphragm and wounded the venacava. There must have been about six pounds of blood effused into the chest and abdomen. There was a scalp wound on the back part of the head, made by a blunt instrument, and some bruising of the scalp there. There was no fracture of the skull but there was very much congestion of the brain. The left ankle joint was opened in front. He had no doubt whatever that the deceased was cruelly murdered. It was impossible she could have inflicted these wounds herself. Any one of these wounds he had described would cause death. There was no appearance of a struggle whatever. He did not open the stomach as there was no necessity, the cause of death having been obvious. He was quite satisfied and needed no further examination of the body. The wounds must have been inflicted by a sharp pointed and narrow instrument.

At this stage of the proceedings the enquiry was adjourned until Monday next, the 10th instant.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

Two inquests were held before the Deputy Coroner, Mr. H. S. Carter, on the 29th ultimo, one on the body of a man named Simon Dias who was killed while lying on the railway line on the Elphinstone Co.'s works by a train of empty ballast waggons passing over his head: in this case a verdict of accidental death was recorded. The other was on the body of a native child, named Dhondoo Gunnoo, who came to his death from taking an over-dose of opium in the absence of his mother, who it appears was in the habit of giving the child small doses of this drug to quiet it while she was out selling milk. The jury returned the following verdict:—Died from the effects of opium, administered to him by some person or persons unknown.

Another inquest was held before the Coroner, Mr. Barton, on the 30th ultimo, touching the death of a woman named Parbuttee, who was supposed to have fallen into a tank. Verdict.—Found drowned in a tank, but how she got into the same there is no evidence to show.

Poisoned by Opium.—An inquest was held on Saturday at the Meerza Street touching the death of an old and infirm Parsee named Maneckjee Jamsetjee. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was a weak minded person and had often attempted to commit suicide by drowning himself in a well. On the night of Friday last, at about 11 o'clock, the deceased was found very sick and drowsy, a medical gentleman, Dr. Rustomjee Merwanjee, was called in, who gave the deceased an emetic by which means he vomited matter which strongly smelt of opium. The deceased also vomited a quantity of solid opium, of the weight of a drachm and a half. Other remedies were applied, but were of no avail. He died on the following morning at seven o'clock. Verdict.—"Deceased died by poisoning from opium, there is no evidence as to the administration of it. There is some evidence before the jury of the deceased having been of weak mind before he attempted to commit suicide."

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—*1st October.*

(Before F. L. Brown, Esq.)

Furious Driving.—Fazulbhoy Noor Mahomed was charged, at the instance of the Hon. M. R. Westropp, with driving his phaeton along the Gowalia Tank Road in a manner so rash or negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others.

The Hon. Mr. Westropp stated that on the previous night, at about half-past eight o'clock, he was on the Breach Candy Road on horseback, at which time it was very dark. He saw two buggies or carriages coming up abreast of each other at a furious pace and a third one behind them. He could not say that the third one was going at the same pace, but it was going very fast. The two foremost carriages were evidently racing. He called out twice, as loud and as rapidly as he could. One of the carriages, that driven by the defendant, rushed past him, so close that he was not sure whether the wheels would strike him or his horse. He saw the defendant behind him, he passed his horse and carriage barely clear of witness. Defendant was going at the rapidest rate that horses driven by natives were capable of being driven. He was engaged in the struggle to pass the buggy just in front of him. He did not stop there nor even check his pace. Witness then turned his horse and galloped after and overtook them within a distance of eighty or hundred yards. Their speed had been partly checked by the hill, to which they had then come. They stopped and witness recognized defendant, who commenced an apology. He considered defendant was driving rashly. Defendant seemed sorry for what he had done. In consequence [illegible] contrition witness [illegible] against him, but [illegible] become such an evil, [illegible] off the defendant with [illegible] was not able to identify [illegible] of several other buggies [illegible] when they stopped. He could [illegible] say that [illegible] buggy was driven furiously. The defendant [illegible] to say in answer to the charge.

His Worship conv[illegible] the defendant, and fined him Rs. 25.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—Crown Side.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1864.

Sixth Day, 1st October.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hore.)

His Lordship having taken his seat at 10 o'clock, the case adjourned from yesterday was resumed before the same jury.

Mr. Barton then rose on behalf of his client, prisoner No. 6. He thanked the jury for their endurance during this protracted trial, and did not intend tasking their patience very long in what he had to say. He asked them to consider the case of his client apart from that of the others. His learned friend, Mr. Anstey, had told them yesterday that they might, if they chose, convict his client No. 6, and acquit all the others, but he (Mr. Barton) would tell them that they could do nothing of the kind. If they referred to the indictment they would find that the first five prisoners were charged with the commission of an act, and the prisoner with abetment; if the jury acquitted the first five prisoners of committing a crime, they could not convict his client of abetting that which their verdict ignored. The learned counsel asked the jury to consider the hardship the prisoners underwent in having to stand a second trial. If the first eleven of the jurors were for an acquittal for all the prisoners, and were unanimous in acquitting his client, they, if they lived to extreme age, would probably never see the like again, namely, a man who was acquitted, brought to trial again upon the same charge. The learned gentleman then descanted upon the contradictions between the only two witnesses whose testimony bore upon the case of No. 6. He stated that in the time of Lord Hale, the informer in this case would not have been allowed to give evidence in Court; the law at present allowed it, but distinctly stated that the evidence of an accomplice was not to be credited unless it was corroborated: it had not been so with the evidence of the informer in this case. The jury were called upon to bear in mind that no motive had been alleged for this assault, none has appeared by the evidence of any or either of the witnesses, therefore he (the learned counsel) said the prosecution had entirely failed in not proving this most important point.

Mr. Bayley rose to defend his act of putting in the deposition of the deceased mehter, and to oppose Mr. Anstey's motion for the production of the Judge's notes in the last trial: he quoted an authority to the effect that if a witness dies or becomes unable to attend, his evidence given on a former occasion might be used and produced, the only authority on the subject of notes which allowed that notes taken in Court which had been taken by a person who could swear to their accuracy might be taken in evidence, but that did not refer to the astounding proposition now made to admit in evidence the notes of the Judge. They were not accurate in this respect, that everything said was not taken down they were taken down in a narrative form, and the question which drew forth the answer was lost.

Mr. Anstey, with multitudinous references from a perfect law library, attempted to prove that it had frequently been done and was perfectly permissible. Under the Mofussil Code Judge's notes were called part of the records, and the Judges are required to take down everything said in Court; notes are allowed in evidence when the writer will swear to their accuracy, or any persons may be admitted who could swear from memory. Consequently, the Judge's notes might be used, and no other oath required from him but his oath of office. The notes taken by a Judge are presumed to be correct, and if it be necessary to prove what a witness has said at a former trial, it may be read from the Judge's notes or from the notes of any one present who will swear to their correctness (the learned counsel instanced a case in which he was counsel, when the Judge's notes were admitted.) In the Mofussil Courts, governed by Criminal Procedure, the rule is, not that the Judge's notes may be received, but that they must be sent in for that purpose; here the learned counsel alluded to a number of cases in which the notes of Lord Mansfield had been made use of.

Mr. Bayley rose in answer and said that, supposing Mr. Justice Couch was sitting at this present trial, he would have his former notes beside him. Would his learned friend venture to say those notes would be available for evidence: if they could not be then, they could not be produced now. They in this Court had nothing to do with the practice in the Mofussil, they had their own rules to go by.

His Lordship said that this was an application of great importance. Before he could make the order it must be shown he had full power to do so. It must be shown that notes were on record, and were public property. He had always understood that the Judge's notes were private property. In this Court they were not governed by the Procedure Code, and he was of opinion that it was not obligatory on the part of a Judge to take notes at all. He imagined, in the case of his own notes, being in his own possession, he would not be justified in putting them in as evidence, and he was of opinion the order Lord Mansfield made was incidental and not final, and he thought it would be unjust to allow reference to notes in the present case. He should be sorry to allow notes to be taken in evidence, he did his best in writing the evidence, but he was aware all was not taken down. He would not object if both sides consented, but he could not if one side objected. He was of opinion that notes were not a part of the records of the Court, and could not compel their use except in a judicial manner, and did not consider that one Judge should make use of the notes of another. He was sorry to be unable to comply with the application.

Mr. Anstey asked his Lordship to be good enough to take a note of the application and objection, and then applied that the notes, as far as the evidence of the deceased man, might be available. His Lordship said the same objection applied.

Mr. Anstey said he should proceed to call his witnesses.

Purshotum Hurgovind, a clerk to Mr. Cumroodeen Tyabjee, the Solicitor for the prisoners, was called to prove, from memory, the former evidence given by the several witnesses, and consequently to prove discrepancies.

The jury, upon their return from tiffin, intimated through their Foreman that they were prepared, as far as the evidence had gone, to give a verdict. Mr. Bayley said he would not, although entitled to reply, trouble the jury with any observations, and the jury gave their verdict of Not Guilty for all the prisoners. In consideration of the jury having been engaged for three successive days, they were informed that their services would be dispensed with until Wednesday morning next. The prisoners were then discharged by proclamation.

AFTERNOON JURY.

Mr. R. Young.—*Foreman.*

Messrs. A. W. Campbell; S. L. Steadman; W. Dracup; W. Maule; H. Turner; W. H. L. Meyers; G. Gomes; Dossabhoy Bomanjee; Cowasjee Nusserwanjee; and Mahomed Ibrahim Punday.

House-Breaking.—Babajee Casseeram and Amboo Walkojee pleaded not guilty to the above indictment.

Nanjee Bhimjee said:—I keep a shop in Dongaree Bazaar and live there. There is no entrance to the upstair rooms except through the shop. On the 4th of July I went to bed at one o'clock after fastening the doors. I arose at 6 the next morning. On examining my room I found two boxes lying open and their contents gone. The articles and money before the Court are mine; they were in my boxes when I retired that night. There were Rs. 349, two gold necklaces, six ear ornaments, two pairs of silver bangles, and a pair of wristlets. When I arose I found a window looking into the road open. I fastened it before going to bed: a window opening on a gully was also open. I gave information of my loss to the police. I saw the prisoners that day in the gully by the side of my house; they appeared to be taking something from under a stone. I saw them from upstairs take up two bags. I recognized the bags. I immediately called to a sepoy to go into the gully. I went down and found the prisoners in charge. The policeman had the bags. There was a bullock shed near where the prisoners were standing; the police searched it and found buried in the floor the anklets, bracelets, and ear ornaments. The other anklets were found in the gully. The prisoners are cart drivers of a man in the neighbourhood.

Abdool Baba Jahan, a police naique, was on the 4th July in plain clothes near prosecutor's house when he heard an alarm of "thief." The prisoners were running away, and he arrested No. 1 who had a bag of money in his hand, No. 2 was arrested by another policeman. The ornaments were found in the gully and in a bullock shed by another policeman in witness's presence. The prisoners, upon being taken to the soobadar said they had found the property, and were about taking it to the havildar of the district.

Amjoot Ally Syed Ally, the police havildar who arrested No. 2, corroborated the foregoing evidence from the time of the arrest. The rupees in both bags amounted to Rs. 196-6.

Hyder Ally, a police naique, saw the prisoners arrested with the bags of money in their hands; he searched the bullock shed and gully and found the ornaments before the Court.

Bhawoo Luxumon, a police havildar, corroborated the evidence of the other witnesses.

The prisoners in their defence said that the prosecutor had brought this charge through enmity to their master, and not being able to get hold of him had hit him, through them, his servants. They had not thought it necessary to call any witnesses to disprove such a false charge. They were found guilty on the third count of the indictment, charging them with dishonestly receiving stolen goods and were sentenced to twelve months rigorous imprisonment.

Theft.—Cooverjee Bhagwan pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him with the above offence.

Taetpall Gopajee said—I live in the Fort. The prisoner was in my service as a mehta. This gold chain, now in Court was in my shop on the 11th of August. I last saw it safe on the day I missed it: it was kept in a box. I spoke to the prisoner when I missed it. I had taken it from the box and it was by my side. I went into an inner room, when I returned I spoke to the prisoner, he said he knew nothing about it, there were two men with me in the room, prisoner was alone in the shop. I gave him into custody, he was shortly after brought back with the chain.

Rampersaud Dookalsing, a police havildar, deposed to taking prisoner into custody on a charge of stealing a neck chain, as they were going to chowkey. Prisoner said he had taken it and hid it in the house. He was taken back and in a room next the shop he produced the chain from one of the holes of the bed.

Shaik Ahmed Shaik Bapoo, a police havildar, was with the last witness when prisoner was given into custody on the charge.

The prisoner in his defence stated that upon the chain being missed a search was made in the house and the chain found, he was after this given into custody. The prosecutor, at the solicitation of some of his family, afterwards wished to withdraw the charge, but the policeman said he would get into trouble, and the charge was in consequence gone into.

The jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty, and the prisoner was discharged by proclamation.

The Court rose at 5 P. M.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Sir Joseph Arnould, Acting J., and Newton and Warden, J. J.)

(Thursday 29th September 1864.)

KAIRA ADULTERY CASE.

Queen vs. Girdhur Varajlal.

Mr. Nanabhai Haridas for the prisoner.

This was an appeal against a decision of a Court of Criminal Sessions, held at Kaira on the 14th July last. The facts of the case will appear from the following finding of the Assistant Session Judge A. B. Grant, Esq:—

It appears from the evidence in this case that the complainant's wife Jhuver left her husband's house a few days before the Holee, and two witnesses Kasee Rugunath No. 8, and Runchore Jora No. 9 depose that they saw her leaving the mella in which her husband lives in company with the accused Girdhur Varajlal and another man. A few days after, viz, on the day of the Holee, Koober Pitamber No. 4, and Bhaejee Mungul No 5, went to a temple at Fagwell, and on their way home they went into the house of the accused Girdhur in Barseeda for a drink of water, and there they saw Jhuver engaged in some domestic offices, but did not see any other woman in the house. Again, about ten days or so after the Holee, two other men of complainant's wife's village (Umbacedas No. 6, and Bhaijee No. 7.) went to a caste dinner at Barseeda and put up for two nights in the Anjun of Girdhur's house, and these witnesses also state that they found Jhuver there and did not see any other woman in or about the house. Jhuver was not in Girdhur's house, they say, when they first came to it, on the evening after their arrival, but she came in after dark and must have remained the whole night, as she opened the door next morning to Umbacedas and gave a "lota" of water. She was in the house again when they returned in the evening from their entertainers and they did not see her go away, but neither, it must be observed, did they see her on the 2nd morning, as they left at an early hour. Sometime after this, according to the statement of the Mookhee of Barseeda (Shreedhur Bechur No. 11) complainant came to Barseeda with a policeman from the Thanah at Petai and the Mookhee himself, though evidently a friendly witness, deposes that from that time Jhuver lived on the Pursal of Girdhur's house, because, as he explains it, Girdhur had become bail for her. Another witness to the fact of Jhuver having lived with the accused is the police sepoy (No. 10) who was sent to summon them before the committing Magistrate when the case was taken up the second time, and his testimony is the more valuable because he may be looked upon as an important witness. Evidence directly counter to that of No. 6 and 7 is given by two witnesses for the defence, Bhugwan No. 16, and Heera No. 17, who state that they also put at Girdhur's* at the time of Bechur's caste dinner and that they saw no woman there except Girdhur's sister, and another witness, No. 18, states that Girdhur was working with him day and night during the four days immediately preceding the Holee. The evidence for the prosecution appears, however, greatly to preponderate over that for the defence; and the Court is of opinion that the facts proved by it, warrant the presumption that cohabitation took place between the accused Girdhur and Jhuver when they lived together. Dissenting from the Assessors, therefore, the Court convicts the accused Girdhur of the charge preferred against him, viz:—

That he, between the 15th March 1864 and the 1st June 1864, had sexual intercourse at various times with one Jhuver, wife of Abhechund Petambur, and cohabited with her at Barseeda in the Moundha Talooka of the Kaira zillah, being well aware that she was the wife of the said Abhechund Pitamber, and that he has thereby committed an offence punishable by section 497 of the Indian Penal Code and within the cognizance of the Session Court.

Under this conviction the accused Girdhur Varajlal is sentenced under section 497 of the Indian Penal Code to be imprisoned rigorously, or with hard labor, for a period of two (2) years."

On this case coming on before the High Court, the evidence in support of the charge appeared to the Honorable Judges to be so weak and unsatisfactory, that they annulled the conviction and sentence without even calling upon the prisoner's counsel to address the Court.

* There is the following note regarding this witness in the committing Magistrate's proceedings:—"The accused Jhuver having audibly prompted this witness, the Court declines to receive his evidence.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE POORUNDHUR ASSAULT CASE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir.—I have perused the judgment in the Poorundhur Assault case, in which the decree of the Judge of Poona has been reversed, and nominal damages awarded to Ardaseer Cursetjee Cama in the sum of one rupee.

Thus in this case the Commandant of a Military Station has been made to suffer:—

1. The indignity of having his wife's dress trampled on by the hoofs of a horse ridden by a young Parsee gentleman, as the Judges facetiously designate him, and of having the horse's nose thrust over her shoulder while walking in the public road.
2. The fierce lashings of the *Times of India* before the native purse was presented to the Editor.
3. [illegible] chief.
4. A vexatious trial in Poona; and
5. An appeal to the High Court, saddling Captain Morgan with legal costs.

The only way in which Captain Morgan could have avoided all this appears to have been in submitting tamely to the indignity of having his wife ridden over by a Parsee. This appears to be the law of the matter; or had he kept his temper there would have been no assault.

The three Parsee gentlemen admit they saw the intended assault on the Parsee's horse by Captain Morgan, but none saw the assault on the English lady, and it is very possible they do not see it yet. It is not to be expected that the Parsee mind can be taught to see the necessity of protecting an English lady from insult. Ardaseer Cursetjee Cama ran to the protection of the horse when the animal was threatened with assault, "as he had seen done in England, it being his duty to protect the weaker party."

In this case a lady and a horse were assaulted, and the redoubtable Ardaseer Cursetjee Cama recognized the horse to be the "weaker party." A long acquaintance with the asses in a Pinjrapole might give rise to such an idea of "duty."

Captain Morgan was in the Military uniform of a British officer, and known as the Commandant of Poorundhur. The Parsee champion was aping an Italian dancing master, his dress being 'English costume' the Judges say, but if it was English costume it was a wretched get up. Be this as it may, I maintain there was no equality between Captain Morgan in the dress of his rank and country, and an unknown caricature half-Parsee half-Calbadavie-fiddler; one as ready to protect his wife from insult as to defend his colours, the other unable to see any impropriety in trampling on a lady's skirt with the hoofs of a horse and unable to offer an apology for a grievous indignity.

Ardaseer Cursetjee Cama going to *protect* "the weaker party" was all moonshine, as it most clearly appeared he was unable to protect himself, and his only reason for espousing the quarrel at all was with the pre-conceived idea of irritating Captain Morgan and provoking him to violence, after he knew how matters stood. That this is the often practised resort of the Parsee race is generally known.

On one point of the "judgment" I am not satisfied. The Judges say that Ardaseer Cursetjee Cama "is fairly entitled to the credit of having behaved with some show of spirit in the whole affair" and for this reason, that "the value which his residence in England and his apparent adoption of English views as to the point of honour in conduct will have taught him to appreciate." This would place Ardaseer Cursetjee Cama in the light of an Englishman, and in the delivery of the judgment he actually gets credit as an Englishman. This would be correct enough if Ardaseer Cursetjee Cama were prepared to stand the civil law of England in its entirety as an Englishman. In a case of bigamy, inheritance, &c., he might claim the Parsee law, but in the case of assaulting an English lady he gets the benefit of English law.

We can all appreciate the feelings with which Ardaseer Cursetjee Cama has carried his case and to the Poona Court, to the military authorities, to the Press, to the High Court against a British officer. It is on the protective power of that British officer's sword that he is able to wear a Taglioni and carry out vexatious law proceedings. During the Mahomedan riots in 1851 I have seen British blood spilt at the Jumma Musjid in the defence of the Parsees against their Mussulman foes: perhaps Ardaseer Cursetjee Cama is old enough to remember the days of the Parsee calamity, perhaps he remembers them with a long pent up gratitude which is now uncorked against the defenders of his life, the preserver of his home.

In conclusion, let me enquire whether Captain Morgan has suffered in purse by all these legal proceedings? and if so, let me ask whether there are not a few Britons in Bombay ready to exhibit our sympathy towards Captain Morgan's lady by defraying all the expenses to which he has been subjected? not because Captain Morgan needs our help, but for the honor of our name, for the respect in which we hold an Englishman, and for the joy of those who smile upon us at the hearth.

What we do let us do quickly, and save Captain Morgan the vexation of having to refer to this matter again through the medium of an attorney's bill. I enclose Rs. 50, and trust you will kindly take charge of contributions for this object.

30th September. A BRITON.

BENGAL.

We have been informed that on the recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Supreme Goverment has conferred the title of Rajah upon Omrit Singh, the elected ruler of Leungree.—*Hurkaru, Sept.* 24.

A Commanding Officer at Barrackpore, we learn, has recently been playing such fantastic tricks with the authority in which he is perked up, as prove that he cannot be the wisest of men, whatever be his titular claims to the character. It was but the other day, that he placed his second in command under arrest, for declining to withdraw a complaint he had preferred to higher authority, of having been subject to a wanton and tyrannical exercise of the gentleman's power. It seems that, having been in bad health, he had obtained a medical certificate of his inability to march from this to Barrackpore, with a detachment of his regiment. He accordingly returned by rail road, and on reporting himself to his Commandant was ordered by that gentleman to proceed at once to Cox's Bungalow, and accompany the men back to Barrackpore. He obeyed the order, and was made very ill by the exertion. The representation which he thereafter felt it his duty to make, his Commanding Officer allowed him twenty-four hours to withdraw. As he did not care to avail himself of this kind consideration, he was placed under arrest as above mentioned, and was released immediately by superior authority. This might, for a season we should think, have satisfied this gentleman's proclivities towards the fantastic line. Had such been the case we should have been content to let the folly pass unnoticed. But on that, or the following day, he placed two more Officers of his regiment under arrest—one for speaking openly in society of having been insulted by the Commandant, who, he said, shook his fist in his face on parade. The offence of the other, we understand was, that having heard these assertions made, he took no trouble to contradict them, or to bring them to the notice of his maligned Commandant. It was in vain he pleaded that it was impossible for him to do so, when he and the whole regiment had witnessed the proceeding. He, too, was put under arrest, and a Court of Enquiry is now investigating the circumstances. All this is very objectionable, and we hope if the facts turn out as they were reported to us, and as we have given them, that a sufficient check will be put on this gentleman's eccentricities for all time to come.

MADRAS.

Official Changes.—We understand that Mr. Whitly Stokes has been appointed acting Secretary to the Legislative Council at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. Wyllie, and will, if possible, leave Madras by the next Steamer. We do not know whether the appointment is likely to become a permanent one, but trust that our own Government will some day have an opportunity of bringing back to Madras a gentleman whom Madrassees are very sorry to lose, and whom, as our Presidency is far from rich in learned men, they have good reason to begrude the *Friend*. Mr. O'Sullivan is, we believe, to succeed to the post of Law Reporter, vacated by Mr. Stokes. Mr. Miller, the Administrator General, is expected shortly to arrive and resume charge of his office.—*Athenæum and Daily News, Sept.* 26.

PUNJAB.

It is understood that Colonel Morton and Lieutenant Colonel Maclagan are going home, and that during their absence Lieutenant Colonel Crommelin c. b., and Colonel Alexander Taylor c. b., will officiate as Secretaries to Government in the Public Works Department, and the North West Provinces, and the Punjab respectively.—*Lahore Chronicle, Sept.* 24.

It very seldom occurs that we are favored in the month of September with weather so delightful as that experienced here during the past week. The mornings and evenings are actually chilly, quite as cold in fact as the middle of October in ordinary seasons; and if this continues for another fortnight, punkahs will be quite unnecessary either in dwellings or offices.

We give this brief atmospheric notice, feeling assured that the runaways at the different hills have only to be made aware of the actual state of the weather at Lahore to make them quit their mountain retreats, and return with all despatch to their long-deserted homes.—*Id.*

CABOOL.

9th September.—The following Toorkistan newsletter, giving the account of Sirdar Ubdoolrahman Khan's escape from Tukhta Bool was received to-day by Sirdar Khooshdil Khan:—

"Sirdar Ubdoolrahman Khan, son of Sirdar Ufzul Khan, not being sure of the fidelity of his troops, called all the officers of his soldiery, and ordered them to take away all guns, ammunition, supplies and other moveable property they could find in the fort, and to go wherever they liked, but not to leave a single seer of grain or any other thing, for Shere Alee Khan in the fort. The Oozbeck and other troops commenced plundering the city and fort of Tukhtabool, while Sirdar Ubdoolrahman Khan with one thousand sowars and the whole of Ufzul Khan's treasury, made his escape from Tukhta Bool to Ukcha, Ufzul Khan's troops sacked the city and fort of Tukhta Bool in such a manner, that they did not even leave clothes on the backs of the inhabitants. The houses of Mirza Ahd Khan and Rujjub Allee Khan were also plundered."

A letter has been received here from Candahar to the effect that the Persian and Russian troops were to march shortly against Murve and Surrukhsh. From Koorum, we learn that Sahzada Mohamed Jumhoor is to accompany Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan to Cabool.

10th September.—The Toorkistan news-letter received to-day by the governor was as follows:—

"The Ameer Shere Allee Khan was informed of the escape of Sirdar Ubdoolrahman Khan and of the plunder of the city and fort of Tukhta Bool, he sent Sirdars Wully Mohamed Khan and Allee Khan to protect the citizens from being robbed and ill-treated by Ufzul Khan's soldiery. When Wully Mohamed and Sufdur Allee Khan reached Tukhta Bool, they found that Sirdar Fyz Mohamed Khan with his property had also escaped and joined Ubdoolrahman Khan. At night Sirdar Wully Mohamed Khan with as much property as he had with him also escaped from Tukhta Bool to Ukcha. At the latter place, the above named Sirdars plundered every thing they could find from the inhabitants and joined Ubdoolrahman's camp, which had marched from that place.

When the Ameer heard that Wully Mohamed had also joined Ubdoolrahman Khan, he was much vexed, and ordered his camp to march for Tukhta Bool. The Ameer has sent Shahghazee Sheredil Khan after General Sikunder Khan, who with four thousand of Ufzul Khan's troops, and some treasure has gone towards Candahar to join Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan. It is said when the General marched from Tukhta Bool; he set fire to all such property of Ufzul Khan as could not be carried away by the troops. Sirdar Ubdoolrahman Khan with Sirdars Fyz Mohamed Khan and Wully Mohamed Khan is at Sherabad, a place situated in the Bokhara district. The families of Sirdar Ufzul Khan, Ubdool Khaluk and Rujjub Allee, have been sent by the Ameer to Cabool, while Ufzul Khan is with the Ameer in Tukhta Bool. The Ameer is repenting what he has done, but it is too late."

11th September.—This day's news received from Toorkistan was to the following effect:—

"When Sirdar Ubdoolrahman Khan, son of Ufzul Khan, and Sirdars Fyz Mohamed Khan and Wully Mohamed Khan arrived at Sherabad, they were glad to learn that Eeshan Oorak was also there. The latter chief wanted go to Bokhara, but he was stopped there by men of the king of Bokhara until orders were received from the king about him. It seems very doubtful whether the king of Bokhara will allow Ubdoolrahman Khan with Beshan Oorak and his troops to march into his territory."

A letter was also received from the Ameer by the Governor. It said:—

"The troops of Ufzul Khan, after plundering Tukhta Bool have been dispersed and are gone in different directions. Send orders and letters to the Hakims and Sirdars of all the places, not to allow to pass through their districts without disarming and searching them. Passes have been given to a number of men who are to go wherever they like."

On the receipt of the above letter Khooshdil Khan wrote to all the Harkims on the subject, and sent his own men on the Cabool road to stop Ufzul Khan's sepoys.

12th September.—A letter from Sirdar Shahdowlah Khan was received to-day from Toorkistan. It was as follows:

"When Ameer Shere Allee Khan marched from Tashkurghan for Tukhta Bool Sirdar Uslum Khan, and his brothers Mahomed Hoosain Khan and Kasim Khan, who were in Tukhta Bool, fled from that place and went, as is generally believed, towards Bokhara.

The Ameer is at Tukhta Bool and is inspecting the troops every day.

The Ameer is going to appoint Sirdar Mohamed Ruffeek Khan governor of Toorkistan. After matters are settled there he intends to march against Candahar to bring Mohamed Ameen Khan to reason."—*Delhi Gazette, Sept.* 24.

JOHN LANG.

(From the Himalaya Star.)

In the last issue of our paper we published a sensible and well-written notice of the late John Lang. That letter correct in other points, gives a very inaccurate account of the origin of the '*Mofussilite*.' The writer says "subsequently he was prevailed upon to accept the editorship of a new journal started at Meerut by a Company of Civilians, among whom were the Lawrences, Montgomery, Roberts, and other well-known characters."

Now the real facts are these. The *Mofussilite* was first started in Calcutta as an illustrated paper, by John Lang, assisted by Mr. W. Tayler, (then Post Master General) to whom John Lang brought letters of introduction. The latter gentleman (Mr. Tayler) supplied the illustrations many of the leading articles, several series of letters, especially those from "our own correspondent at Mesopootamia," and the facetious weekly "Epitome'," from the other journals, John Lang doing all the rest, and generally inserting an original tale from his own fertile pen. The paper took at once, and its tone and character attracted the attention of the "Company of Civilians" mentioned by the writer, and especially that of Sir Herbert Edwardes, whose letter to the Editor we well remembered reading. John Lang was invited by them to place his paper in their hands, and himself to take the Editorship, on a handsome salary. He accepted the offer, and the paper became *Mofussilite* in fact as well as in name.

As John Lang and the *Mofussilite* are historical facts, our readers may be glad to know these details.

The only other statement we should be inclined to question is that regarding the author of the "Brahminee Bull" letters, who, it is said "sunk aghast" before John Lang. We doubt this. The personalities with which John Lang always seasoned his attacks, may have made them more piquant, and may have driven his antagonists off the field, simply because they declined to use similar weapons, but in ability, style, power, and knowledge, John Lang could not hold a candle to "Brahminee Bull."

THE POSTAL ROAD FROM BOMBAY TO MADRAS.

(From the Madras Times.)

We believe that the three years discussion which has taken place regarding the direction of the line to Bombay has at last resulted in the determination to carry the line through Gooty and Raichore. Of the policy of such a step we have very grave doubts, and we would much sooner have seen the line which is to connect Madras and Bombay carried chiefly through British territory, as would have been the case had the line via Moodgul been decided upon, instead of through many miles of the Native state which of all our tributaries is that known to be the least well affected towards British rule. However be the policy wrong or be it right, once the line is adopted, it should be our endeavour to make up for lost time and to push it on towards completion, and during its construction to make the best efforts we can to supplement the wants of railway communication by establishing horse transits between the two points to which the line of rail is now carried. The Cuddapah line from Madras is open as far as Cuddoor station, which is about 50 miles on this side of Cuddapah, and we presume it will be open to the town of Cuddapah in course of a few months. The distance from Cuddapah to Kurnool is 120 miles, and from thence to Hyderabad 140 miles and though the direct road from Cuddapah to Hyderabad is some 20 miles shorter, it will probably be found most convenient to make the detour to Kurnool. We have been informed by a traveller who recently journeyed from Sholapoor to Hyderabad, and thence to Kurnool, that the whole of this road is in sufficiently good order for horsed mail carts to pass over it at about the rate of eight miles per hour, and we would urge upon Government the necessity of at once placing the road from Kurnool to Cuddapah in an equally passable condition. Were the few months which will elapse between this and the opening of the Railway to Cuddapah devoted to putting this road into thorough repair, and were an urgent requisition at the same time addressed to the Hyderabad authorities regarding the roads to Kurnool and Sholapoor we have very little doubt that a contractor might be found early next year who would convey the mails in horse mail carts from Sholapoor to Hyderabad, and thence to Cuddapah via Kurnool, at an average speed of eight miles per hour. The distance to be travelled would be in all, about 462 miles, so that, if a rate of only 6 miles per hour were obtained, only 77 hours would be occupied in the transit of the mails from the one place to the other. Add to this 12 hours rail from Bombay to Sholapoor and 8 hours from Cuddapah to Madras, and 97 hours would land the Bombay letters in Madras. If the roads both in the Hyderabad territory and our own were put into thorough repair, we doubt not that these 97 hours might be reduced to three days and two nights which would be a clear gain of two days and three nights on the present mail arrangements. A great advantage which the plan we advocate would have over the present system is that when the line was opened to Gooty our tappal would be accelerated by four hours, and that every 20 miles of line which was opened from Sholapoor to Hyderabad, a line which will no doubt be at once commenced, would be an additional acceleration of an hour and a half. A line of horse mail carts once established on the road, horse transits would soon follow, and those happy wights who are rich enough to run home for short periods of special or privilege leave, would be enabled to spend ten more days in England than they can at present. The average time now occupied in the journey from London to Madras by those who travel by the quickest route is 30 days, Bombay can at present be reached in 21 days, and four days would, as shown suffice for the journey between Madras and Bombay. But even for the ordinary traveller when time is not of such vital importance, the proposed route would offer the extraordinary attraction of nine days less sea-sickness, and the land journey need not be made very fatiguing. Certainly, it would be considered nothing at all by those who are accustomed to dawk journeys of 500 or 600 miles. There would be nothing to prevent the traveller leaving Madras one morning, and breakfasting at Kurnool the following morning, as he would leave Cuddapah by horse transit at 4 P. M. After a day's rest at Kurnool he would again start at 4 P. M. and would reach Hyderabad at about noon the following day. Supposing him to have left Madras on a Monday morning, he would thus be at Hydrabad at midday on Wednesday. Starting the same night, he would reach Sholapoor the following night, or by halting during the heat of the day at Hommabad, or some other place *en route*, he would arrive at Sholapoor on Friday morning in time for the train which would land him in Bombay that evening. This journey cannot be considered a severe one, as two days railway travelling and four nights in a horse transit, with ample time for rest during the day, would be all that need be undergone.

PEACE PROSPECTS IN AMERICA.

(From the Globe, August 31.)

The near approach of the Presidential election in America has given rise to numberless speculations on the prospects of an early peace. The confident statement made upon this subject have even effected our markets. No doubt this unhappy conflict must come to an end some day. No doubt the necessity for the election of a chief magistrate does involve more or less a choice between the policy of peace and the policy of war. The vital question lies in the more or less. Is there any evidence to support the theory that the opposition to Mr. Lincoln means peace, and that the result of the political contest will be the choice of a peace president? In speculating on this matter we must not be led away by our wishes. All impartial observers are of opinion that not only America but the world would gain by a cessation of the war on the basis of a recognition of the Southern Confederacy and the tracing of a frontier line. But impartial observers are disposed to look closely to the grounds which would warrant the belief that such opinions prevail on both sides the Potomac as would induce the belligerents to agree upon terms of separation.

There is a desire for peace in the North, and a desire for peace in the South. That is manifest. What is not so manifest is the extent of the desire and its force. Yet upon these the nearness or remoteness of peace depends. It is one thing to desire peace, another to agree upon terms. There is a party in the North which has all along been in favour of peace, but this is the party which invariably worked with the Southern politicians, and which would have conceded everything to them. Is it likely that the miseries of war have so far increased that party as to make it all powerful in the polling booths? There are no signs of it. Mr. Fernando Wood and Mr. Vallandigham are barely more powerful than they were four years ago. Gen. M'Clellan is notoriously a war Democrat, and not a peace Democrat. The breach in the Northern wing of the old Democratic-party brought about by the war, has never been closed. Mr. Lincoln is president, and therefore must have enemies, not only among the regular opponents of his party, but among the republicans. Many dissent, from various discordant reasons, from his policy. Many are discontended, because they want office, and cannot get it. But republicans and war democrats alike profess to desire the continuance of the war. Unless, therefore, the divisions of the war party give the small peace party a majority over the other sections, it does not appear likely that any candidate will be elected President who is not for war. So far, therefore, the political condition of the Federal States, although the political fabric is about to undergo the shock of a presidential election, does not appear to warrant the belief that a peace President will arise out of the collision of parties.

But let us assume that Mr. Fernando Wood nominates the successor of Mr. Lincoln, and that he sends plenipotentiaries to Richmond to negotiate a peace. It is plain, even in this case, that unless the peace president is prepared to make great sacrifices, the negotiations must soon come to an end. For instance, how would the peace president deal with the frontier question! Would he give up Kentucky, and Tennessee, and Missouri, and Western Virginia, and Maryland? Would he give up the new Mexican territories? Would he surrender the Mississippi from its confluence with the Ohio to its mouth in the gulf? Without these, in the present state of the war, would President Davis consent to enter on negotiations for peace? It is plain that the frontier question lies like a stumbling block on the threshold of the temple of peace. Assuming that the Federals give up the dream of empire embodied in the word Union, it is clear that then the question of frontier would become the question at issue between the two parties, a question nearly as vast and vital as that of Union itself. It is not clear that the North has given up even the dream of empire—although that will come; it is not clear that, although the Mississippi divides the Confederacy in two, although a Federal army is in the heart of Georgia, although another is on the James, although Mobile Bay has been forced, that the Confederacy have yet arrived at that condition in which they would consent to sign a treaty, allotting to them and their slave institutions a comparatively restricted domain. So that, supposing Mr. Fernando Wood, or his nominee, were in power at Washington, he would find this thorny frontier question lying in his path, a dreadful barrier to peace.

Are we then to look for grounds of belief in the proximity of peace to the relative position of the belligerent in the field? Here we find less ground than in the political condition of the Federal States. It is quite true that the Federal armies have been brought to a stand, but one is before Atlanta, and the other near the capital of the Confederacy. That neither side has overcome the other is only a mode of expressing the fact that decisive campaigns are the exception, and not the rule. We shall be surprised indeed, if Grant captures Richmond, and Mobile will have been badly defended if it falls to Farragut. Sherman may not take Atlanta, although the probability is that he will. The failure of all three, regarded from a military point of view, ought not to discharge the Federals or strengthen the peace party. Considering that the successes of the Federals so far, and that the advantages they have gained everywhere except in Louisiana, are as great as any obtained in previous campaigns, the effect of failure ought not to daunt the Federals. But such failure to achieve the main objects of these campaigns may convince the people of the Federal States that they cannot conquer the South. In that case, as we think, the war would not cease, but would become, by the force of things, a war for a frontier. Upon the whole we do not see ground for believing that, whoever may be President in 1865, the war will then come to an end. Indeed, it is far more likely that it will continue three or four years longer, than that it will cease abruptly at the end of six months. For we must not forget that this is not only a mere war, but a vast political convulsion, out of which must come the germs of a new state of things in that vast territory hitherto known as the United States of North America.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—October 1st.

Grant, Lieutenant C. S., M. Horse, on leave, from Nassick.
Arnott, Inspector General of Hospitals F. S., Medical Department, on duty, from Poona.
Watt, Cornet W., 17th Lancers, to join, from Canara.

DEPARTURES.—October 1st.

Daniel, Captain, 18th Royal Irish, on duty, to Poona.
Sorell, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Belgaum.
Watt, Ensign, 1st Royals, on leave, to Bangalore.
Watt, Cornet W., 17th Lancers, to join, to Canara.
Manson, Lieutenant W., Royal Engineer, on sick leave, to England.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
1	Maharaj (s)	Jenkins	Surat Sept. 30.
2	Hartfell	Houston	Liverpool June 7.
	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat Oct 1.
	Manchester (s)	Shapcott	Surat Oct. 1.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Ships.	Commanders.	To
1	City of Shanghai	Smith	Calcutta.
	John Rennie	Gaggs	Calcutta.
	Tilly (s)	Thearle	Malabar Coast.
	Penang (s)	Blackmore	Malabar Coast.
2	Singapore (s)	Blake	Aden and Suez.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per B. C. and R. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Maharaj*, from Surat.—Mrs. Rees and family; Mr. Scott; Mr. Woodward; Mr. Johns; Mr. Main; and a European gentleman.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Penang*, to Malabar Coast.—Mr. R. Dale; Dr. Stovell; Mr. S. J. Bally; Mrs. Trial; Colonel Fife; Mr. Kerr; Mr. Comming; Mr. Benks; Mr. Mitchell; Mr. Locklan; Mr. Bugwon; Mr. Muncherjee; Mr. R. Scott; Mr. Cogan; and five Non-Commissioned rank and file of 44th Foot.

Per B. C. and R. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Tilly*, to Malabar Coast.—Mrs. Winckler; Miss Gardner, and two children; Mr. F. B. Scott; and Mr. P. R. Colah.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Ship *Elizabeth Kate*, for Liverpool.
Steamer *Maharaj*, for Surat.
Steamer *Pilot*, for Varawal and Porebunder.

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay Saturday, 1st October 1864

London.

China—35 Packages sena leaves, 66 cwt., 2 qrs. 8 lbs. Moojee Jewraz; 22 cases chundroose, 44 cwt., 2 qrs. 20 lbs. Hassum Moosa; 1,100 chests tea, 61,170 lbs. Alladinbhoy Hubibhoy; 1 case old wearing apparels, J. A. Shepherd; 100 bales jute, 275 cwt., Thackersy Huridass.

Liverpool.

Antipodes—24 bales wool, 72 cwt., Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons & Co.

Yealuder—101 bales cotton, 353½ cwt., Nensy Damjee; 100 bales cotton, 380 cwt., Luckumsy Rowjee; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Jeatha Pursotum.

Coringa—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., M. Rogers & Co; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt. R. Gisson & Co; 200 bales cotton 700 cwt., Virjee Narsee & Co.

Catherine Rankin—118 bales cotton, 413 cwt., Ramjee Mulewjee.

Elizabeth Kate—1,000 bundles linseed, 500 cwt., Jubam Visram.

Northern Empire—150 bales cotton, 528 cwt., Ramjee Jeetha; 132 bales wool, 456 cwt., Cursonjee Canjee; 145 bales wool, 435 cwt., Lalladhur Govindjee.

Forest Queen—200 bales cotton 700 cwt., Bomonjee and Cursetjee Framjee; 51 bales wool, 153 cwt., Wookerda Hemraz.

Remington—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Mowjee Toolsidass; 60 bales wool, 180 cwt., Jeatha Pursotum; 42 bales cotton, 147 cwt., Juggeevun Hemjee; 109 bales cotton, 381½ cwt., Goculdass Tejpall; 100 bales wool, 325 cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur & Co.

South Carolina—100 bales jute, 300 cwt., Veedha Mulow.

Havre.

Tyrbijee—500 bales cotton, 1,751 cwt., Runchoodass Canjee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Luckumsy Rowjee.

Southampton.

Steamer *Singapore*—4 cases sundries, F. [illegible] Bel[illegible].

Suez.

Steamer *Singapore*—16 bundles silk, 1,056 lbs., [illegible] Abdool Hoosen Bubany.

FREIGHTS.

The report of negociations for peace in America have seriously affected this market, increasing the previous general indisposition to enter into any fresh engagements. Even those who regard the probability of peace as premature or untrue, cannot help being restrained by these reports in their transactions; and the general feeling seems to be that the Federals must have begun to despair of conquering the Confederates and that out of this feeling there may eventually come some chance of peace, and great caution is likely to rule here till the election of the next President in America be known. Under these circumstances consignees' hands have been weakened, and they are prepared to accept lower rates than they would a week since; but they do not force tonnage upon the market, knowing that any abatement in rates would fail to lead to business in the present depressed state of feeling. Tonnage however is not allowed to accumulate, and as soon as ships are ready for loading, they clear out in ballast or accept an intermediate voyage in the hope that there will be a better demand for shipping a few months hence.

For Liverpool.—In the absence of any demand to test rates, it would be useless to speak of current rates in any other than a general way—and only mislead shipmasters by holding out the prospect of their being able to load hence for home. All the business we have heard of being done has been by the *Remington*, 999 tons, *Assaye* 1599 tons, *Catherine Rankin*, 1310 tons, and *Northern Empire*, 1590 tons; these four ships we understand have been engaging small lot of cargo at from £2 15s. to £3, and the *Contest*, 1210 tons, engaged a small lot of cotton from her agents upon terms that have not transpired.—*Seeds* have been supplied at £1.—*For London and Havre.*—There is nothing whatever doing; but for *Calcutta* and back business is reported at Rs. 18 per ton and port charges.—*Bombay Saturday Review, Oct.* 1.

Liverpool	Cotton	£3 10s. 0d. to £3 15s.
	Seeds	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 15s.
London	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. Nominal
	Cassia	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.
Ivory		£3 15s. 0d. to £3 0s.
Havre	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Coffee	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d. p.
To Clyde To Hull		Nothing doing.
Calcutta and back		Rs. 17 and port charges.
China		No offers.

BENGAL.

Arrivals.—September 23, *Le St. Philbert*, Bernier, from Bourbon 28th August; *Genii*, Carr, from Mauritius 31st August; *Dhollerah*, Sterkie, from Bombay 31st August, touched at Cochin 11th September; *John Lidgett*, Robertson, from Batavia 3rd September; *Claribel*, Michael, from Bombay 20th August, touched at Cannanore 2nd September, and Cochin 13th September; *Agra*, Bell, from London 31st May; *Gama Family*, Miller, from Bombay (date not mentioned); *Anne de Bretagne*, Bargilliat, from Bourbon 20th August; *Undine*, Offerdenge, from Colombo 10th September; *Allumbagh*, Dale, from London 17th June, touched at Madras 14th September; *Hippolyta*, Follet, from Madras 16th September; *Harry Warren*, Atwood, from Boston 18th May, touched at Point de Galle 10th September; *Camperdown*, *Lady Rawlinson*, and *Leonide*, particulars not received.

MADRAS.

Arrivals.—September 23, P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Bengal*, Woolcott, from Suez 4th, Aden 10th, and Galle 13th September; S. S. *Arabia*, J. Patterson, from Calcutta and Northern Ports; Ship *James Seddon*, R. Jeffares, from Coconada 15th September.

Departure.—September 23, P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Bengal*, Woolcott, to Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The Share Market closed very firm on Saturday and the rates were a shade higher for the new Bank Shares. The old Bank shares are not in much demand and consequently are a shade lower. Owing to the tightness of Money in Calcutta Government Securities have declined here from ½ to 1 per cent. Back Bay Reclamation Shares are very firm at Rs. 22,250 to 22,500, at which rate there are many buyers.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1 5/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1½d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	101½
Do.	30 days' sight	101¼
Do.	60 Do. do.	100¾
Madras	30 Do. do.	100¼
China	60 Do. do.	223

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half yearly Dividend	Rates.
Banks.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	13 pr. ct.	180 per cent. pm.
Alliance Bank	50	......	26 per cent. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corpn	170	......	176 per cent. pm.
Bank of Bengal	4,000	10	15,000 per sh.
Bank of India	250	8	48 per cent. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	242 per cent. pm.
Bombay City Bank	50	......	14 per cent. pm.
Bombay Presidency Bank	100	......	8¼ per cent. pm.
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	100	......	14 per cent. pm.
Bombay Trading & Banking Association (Limited)	125	......	Par.
Broker's Banking Company	100	......	16 per cent. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	82 per cent. pm. inclg. n. sh.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	120 per cent.
China Bank	25	......	29½ pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	210 ex. div.
Commercial Bank	500	9 do.	135 ex-div.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	7½ do.	100 per cent. pm. (Nml.)
East Indian Bank	25	......	13¼ per cent. pm.
East India Trading and Banking Corporation	50	......	6¼ per cent. pm.
Eastern Financial Association	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Financial Association of India	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indian Peninsula & China Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madras Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oriental Bank Corporation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal Bank of India	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Land Companies.			
Bombay Reclamation Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colaba Land Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
One whole Share comprising 1 A Share 1 B Share 4 C Shares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 Frere Press Co.'s Shares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
House and Land Investment Company	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Victoria Land and [illegible] Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Press Companies.			
Apollo Press Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colaba Press Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Press Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hydraulic Press [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay Press Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Framjee Cowasjee Press Company	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scinde Press Co. (Kurrachee)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alexandra Press Company Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East India Press Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Victoria Press Co. (Limited) Madras	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Albert Press Co. (Limited) Kurrachee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deccan Cotton [illegible] Co. (Limited)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Railway Companies.			
G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. New £20 shares	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Company	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spinning & Weaving Companies.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manockjee Petit Spinning & Weaving	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal Spinning & Weaving Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Victoria Spinning [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coorla Spinning [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shipping Companies.			
Bombay Shipping Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay Coast [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Steam Navigation Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bengal Steam [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iron Ship Company	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oriental Ship Owners Association	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prince of Wales [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Shipping Co. Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western India [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellaneous.			
Bombay Cotton [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Building Co. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bonded Warehouse [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Troacher & Co. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goa Coffee Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bombay Gas Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East India Cotton Agency	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Khandeish Fa[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Mercantile [illegible] Co. Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan [illegible]
[illegible]
New Five Per Cent. [illegible]
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan [illegible]

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns [illegible]
Bank of England Notes [illegible]
Spanish Pillar Dollars [illegible]
Carolus [illegible]
Mexican Dollars [illegible]
German Crowns [illegible]
Five-Franc Pieces [illegible]
Bar Silver [illegible]
Gold Leaf [illegible]

SOMNARAYEN NARNARAYEN,
Exchange, Stock, and Share Broker, Fort.

PRICES CURRENT, 1st October 1864.

COTTON at Colaba.—Broach (ready) [illegible]; Surat (ready) [illegible]; Dhollera [illegible]; Dhollera [illegible]; Bhownuggur [illegible]; Oomrawuttee [illegible]; Dharwar [illegible]; Barsee [illegible]; Veeraval [illegible]; Khandeish [illegible]; [illegible]; Akote [illegible]; Mangalore [illegible]; Hinghunghat [illegible].
OPIUM—Malwa [illegible].
SEEDS—Linseed [illegible]; Rapeseed [illegible]; Gingelly [illegible]; Niger [illegible].

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

Avec de mauvaises dents jamais femme n'était belle,
Avec de jolies dents jamais femme ne'toit laide."
J. J. ROUSSEAU.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,

THE WELL KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON, HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office,

No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,

Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,

Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organs of digestion; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,

Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the regular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE.

Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE:—

Firstly.—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.

Secondly.—To arrest the progress of decay.

Thirdly.—To reinstate Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The inventions of MR. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that partial or entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced at pleasure; to be worn without the least inconvenience; to present the appearance of natural Teeth of great beauty; and to incapable of any noxious effect upon the mouth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.

Misfits by other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.

AT HOME
DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.,
AT No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

☞ ATTENDANCE AT POONA IN THE SEASON AND BY APPOINTMENT.

MR. GABRIEL will be happy to visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.

All letters requesting attendance should be addressed as above.

References to Patients.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ...... 2s. 0¾d.
„ 3 do. ...... 2s. 0½d.
„ 2 do. ...... 2s. 0½d.
„ 1 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d.
On demand ...... 2s. 0d.
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland do.
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11¾d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Manilla, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.

[illegible]

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 27th Sept. 1864. W. JACKSON, Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with

Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office, Bombay.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE A. J. LEWIS, Esq. Advocate General. *Chairman.*
W. COOPER, Esq. | H. B. H. TURNER, Esq.
A. R. SCOBLE Esq. | LIMJEE MANOCKJEE Esq.

Auditors.

CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq. | THOMAS MILLER Esq.

Solicitors.—MESSRS. KELLY & HORE.

London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—Calcutta. Hongkong.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight... ... ... at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 2s. 0½d. „
3 do. ... ... at 2s. 0½d. „
2 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¼d. „
1 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¼d. „
On demand ... ... at 2s. 0d.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts ...... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 „
„ 6 „ ... 5 „
„ 12 „ ... 7 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c. and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ½ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 1st October 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).

CAPITAL CALLED UP £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay.)
CHARLES A. FEARON Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore and Ceylon, and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. MICHAEL H. SCOTT (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
ROBERT HANNAY, Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
COWASJEE JEHANGHIR, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Temporary Offices.—No. 2, Rampart Row, (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight ... 2s. 1¼d.
4 do. do. ... 2s. 0¾d.
3 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
2 do do. ... 2s. 0½d.
1 month's do. ... 2s. 0¼d.
Demand ... ... 2s. 0d.
On Ireland and Scotland... 1s. 11¾d.

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letter of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... ... ... 3 per cent.
„ 6 „ ... ... 5 „
„ 12 „ ... ... 7 „

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged, on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
Bombay, 2nd Sept. 1864. CHOSY MORRISON Agent.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,

With power to increase.

TEMPORARY OFFICE—RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
JOSEPH A. SASSOON, Esq.
HURRUM NURSEY, Esq.
CHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEBOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and allow Interest thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding five per cent. per annum. Parties having current accounts can transfer any portion of their credit balance to deposit account.

Notice of changes in the rate of interest will be given by advertisement only.

At the expiration of the 15 days' notice of withdrawal of a deposit, the Interest will cease, unless the Depositor express his wish to continue the deposit subject to further notice.

Unless money shall have been lodged for fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no Interest will be allowed thereon.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent, per ann.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ½ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours ...... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ...... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SAM. W. READ, Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 31st August 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN (LIMITED).

—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—36, CORNHILL, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DUANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMABHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON ....The Bank of England.
Do. ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Ltd.
LIVERPOOL ....Do. do.
MANCHESTER ....Do. do.
SCOTLAND ....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight... ... ...2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Three „ ... ...2s. 0d. do.
Two „ ... ...1s. 11¾d. do.
One „ ... ...1s. 11½d. do.
On demand on Bank of England.1s. 11¼d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland.......1s. 11¼d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.........1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England*, on *Scotland or Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per annum.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

Bombay, 16th June 1864. W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP, ONE MILLION.

RESERVE, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

London Bankers—London and County Bank.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, payable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. „ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

For two years and not exceeding five years 7 per cent. per annum Interest payable half-yearly.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

Bills London, at 6 months' sight do. 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 2s. 0d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £30, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts on Calcutta, Hong kong and Shanghai.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 15th Aug. 1864. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£8,00,000.

Reserve Fund, £1,05,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1864-5.

THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., M.P. CHAIRMAN.
JOHN ALLAN, Esq. | JOHN JONES, Esq.
PETER BELL, Esq. | DONALD McLACHLAN, Esq.
JAMES FRASER, Esq. | W. S. LINDSAY, Esq., M.P.
JOHN GLADSTONE Esq. | WM. MACNAUGHTAN, Esq.

ALEXANDER MILLER, Esq.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¾d. „
3 do. ... ... at 2s. 0½d. „
2 do. ... ... at 2s. 0½d. „
1 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¼d. „
On Demand (Head Office) ... ... at 2s.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interests or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Bombay 30th August 1864. J. L. BRODIE, Agent.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED.)—

Incorporated under Acts XIX of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.—CAPITAL SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

OFFICES—No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

E. AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ARDASEER CURSETJEE DADY, Esq., (Messrs. Cursetjee Ardaseer Sons & Co.)
R. T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
MANWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGREE, Esq.
BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
London Bankers—THE BANK OF LONDON.
Solicitors—MESSRS. ACLAND AND PRENTIS.

Exchange.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0½d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
On Demand 2s. 0d. do.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on Calcutta and China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 5 „
„ 12 „ 7 „

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondees and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—

On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ½ per cent.
On realising Interest or Dividends ... ... ½ „
On delivering up Securities from safe custody ... ... ¼ „

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
T. R. B. DAVISON, Manager.

Bombay, 26th September 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK

(LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.) RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office......LONDON. | Branch Office......EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE and KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONGKONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight ...... 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ...... 2s. 0¾d. do.
„ 3 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. do.
„ 2 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. do.
„ 1 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. do.
On Demand ...... 2s. do.
Circular Notes ... ... 1s. 11¾d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED

1\. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2\. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3\. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4\. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra United Service Bank (Limited,) Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3
Saturdays......................10 to 1

Bombay, 3rd September 1864. E. A. FLINDERS, Manager

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs. 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.) RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.) *Head Office.*—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO., OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES.—No. 9 RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:
On London 6 months' sight.........2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
3 do do..........2s. 0½d. „
Sight..........2s. „
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-64 cts. „
3 do do...2-59 „
Sight...2-52 „

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 6 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay 28th Sept. 1864. G. MULLER, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated,

with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. |
J. E. GRIMM, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.

Auditors.

ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. 2s. 0½d. „
„ 3 do. 2s. 0½d. „
„ 2 do. 2s. 0d. „
„ 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. „
On demand do. 1s. 11½d. „

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.

HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London .... at 6 months' sight 2s. 1¼d. per rupee.
„ 4 „ 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 3 „ 2s. 0½d. „
„ 2 „ 2s. 0½d. „
„ 1 „ 2s. 0¼d. „
„ on Demand 2s. 0¼d. „
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 2s. 0¼d. „

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 5 „
„ 12 „ 6 „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ½ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

T. G. YOUNG, Manager.

Church Lane Street, Bombay, 23rd August 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK LIMITED

—Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

A. C. GUMPERT Esq., *Chairman.*
NOWROJEE ARDASEER DAVUR, Esq.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.

OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

Auditors.

WM. NIXON, Esq., (of Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co.)
ARTHUR HUSON, Esq., (of Messrs. Robinson & Co.)

Solicitor.

W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight . . . . 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
3 do. do. . . . . . . 2s. 0¾d. „
2 do. do. . . . . . . 2s. 0½d. „
1 do. do. . . . . . . 2s. 0¼d. „
Demand. . . . . 2s. 0d. „

Drafts for amounts under £20, are only drawn for payable on demand

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a lady her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to

3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ „ 6 „
12 „ „ „ 8 „

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale, ½ per cent.

On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.

On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
Bombay 27th Sept. 1864. ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.—ESTABLISHED IN 1845.

—Registered under Act XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000

2 per cent. per annum.

On Fixed Deposits for 4 months certain 4 do.
do. 6 do. 5 do.
do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.

The current rates on London are:—

6 months' sight... ... ... at 2s. 1d. per rupee.
4 „ ... ... 2s. 0¾d. „
3 „ ... ... 2s. 0½d. „
2 „ ... ... 2s. 0½d. „
1 „ ... ... 2s. 0¼d. „
On Demand ...... 2s.

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £5, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

REMITTANCE.

Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from up-country stations will be received in payment of the Bank's bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a lady, her Christian name should be given in full.

All Drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Banks, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of... ¼ per cent.

On delivering Securities out of safe custody... ... ... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

Bombay, 1st Sept. 1864. ROBT. ANGUS, Chief Managera.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

ઈંડીઅન પેનીનશુલા લંડન અને ચાઈના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)

धि ईंडीयेन पेनिनसुला लंडन ऍंड चाइना बेंक (लीमीटेड.)

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—FIFTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 25,000 SHARES OF 200 RUPEES EACH.

With power to increase to Two Crores of Rupees (Two Millions Sterling.)

PAID UP CAPITAL 12,50,000 RUPEES.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

H. J. MARSDEN, Esq., Chief Manager (Temporarily absent in Europe.)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, Esq., Chairman and Consulting Director, (Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee.)
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)
DHUNJEEBHOY FRAMJEE, Esq., (Messrs. Framjee, Sands and Co.)
H. J. MARSDEN, Esq., *ex-officio.*

London Bankers.—The Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank will in due course be established.

DEPOSITS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

2 months certain ... 3 per cent.
3 „ ... 4 „
6 „ ... 5½ „
12 „ ... 7 „

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and shares for safe custody on account of Constituents free of Charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ½ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ½ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Temporary Offices.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.
Temporary Office, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 22nd August 1864.

THE EAST INDIA TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

—Incorporated with Limited Liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—RUPEES 20,00,000 IN 10,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 200 EACH, *with power to increase.*

The business of the Company, which hitherto comprised both Trading and Banking, is now restricted to Banking only, but the designation of the Company remains unaltered owing to legal difficulties.

The following are the terms of business:—

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest will be allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed on deposits subject to

3 months' notice of withdrawal at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ „ 7 „
12 „ „ „ 9 „

DISCOUNTS AND LOANS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Shares, Goods, &c.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Bank Stocks, and other Securities, and receives the same for safe custody on the realization of interest or dividends on the following terms:—

On purchase or sale ½ per cent.

On drawing interest or dividends ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.

Any further information that may be required as to terms of business, &c., may be obtained at the Bank by application personally or by letter to the undersigned.

Hours of business ....10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays......................10 A. M. to 2 P. M.
C. BHASKER, Manager.

Bombay, 2, Tamarind Lane, 1st September 1864.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

—The Undersigned continue to issue POLICIES for *Fire and Life Insurances* on behalf of the above Company, and beg to direct attention at the convenience of the system of FLOATING POLICIES, which they are now empowered to issue. Every information will be furnished by

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co

THE ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000.,

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Dakin, Esq., and Alderman, London, Chairman.
John Alers Hankey, Jun, Esq., London, Deputy Chairman.

LONDON.

William Bevan, Esq. | W. Lyall, Esq.
John Elin, Esq. | John Ogle, Esq.
George Garraway, Esq. | Rowand Ronald, Esq.
John Gillespie, Esq. | E. G. Tinker, Esq.
R. Stuart Lane, Esq. | Peter G. Vander Byl, Esq
E. Lucas, Esq.

LIVERPOOL—Henry Woodfall, Esq.

GLASGOW.

A. A. Ferguson, Esq. | Wm. Malcolm, Esq.
William Hamilton, jun., Esq. | James Motton, Esq.
John P. Kidston, Esq. | Andrew A. Ranken, Esq.

UNDERWRITERS.

London—Arthur James Dumas, Esq.
Glasgow—William Birrill, Esq. (Messrs. Wm. Euing and Co.)

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Bombay, are prepared to accept Homeward risks on current terms.

MACINDOE ROGERS & Co.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh (Head Office,) 5, *George Street.*
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company...... £135,000
Accumulated Fund...................... 485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of 3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directors,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.
Bombay, 31st March 1864.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.

—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq. | HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
J. ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq. | EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
RICH. BAGGALLAY, Esq. | SAM. GREGSON, Esq., M.P.
H. BONHAM BAX, Esq. | A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq. | LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
EDWARD BUDD, Esq. | CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
MARK W. COLLET, Esq. | JOHN ORD, Esq.
CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq. | Capt. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
SIR FRED. CURRIE, Bart. | DAVID POWELL, Esq.
F. G. DALGETY, Esq. | ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
JOHN ENTWISLE, Esq. | WM. BRYCE WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq. | LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.

JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses, of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras ....Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta ....Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong KONG.... Messrs. DENT & Co.
Shanghai... ...Messrs. DENT & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 23rd August 1864.

(POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.)

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG. *And Agencies throughout the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and in most of the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe.*

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of this Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

The Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General.
R. N. Wylie, Esq., (Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
R. L. Tracey, Esq., Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.

Medical Officer.

Saville M. Pelly, Esq., F.R.C.S., Presidency Surgeon.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
Agents.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bankers.

The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.

Secretary.

C. H. Ogbourne, Esq., F.S.S.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen days for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	Civil. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Civil. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Half-yearly. Rs.	as.	p.	Military. Monthly. Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	12
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	1

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples shew the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages.—

Age.	Civil. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	Military. 1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
1, Bruce, Lane, Bombay 15th March, 1864

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—A quantity of the finest Green Ginger Wine. Apply to

S. BURSTALL & Co.

BASS & Co's BEER IN WOOD OF LAST OCTOBER BREW: now ready for delivery. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

Bombay, 23rd July 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices:—

Fine old Port, Black Seal..............at Rs. 26 per dozen.
„ „ „ Pints.................. „ 14 „ „
Old Pale Cognac .... „ 20 „ „
Fine very old Do. .... „ 36 „ „

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.
Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

Jules Mumm & Co.

THE Autograph Brand of the above well known Firm is the first quality of their SPARKLING DRY CHAMPAGNE, prepared expressly for this Market, and shipped only to

JACKSON, ACKROYD & Co.,
Oak Lane. Sole Agents for Messrs. J. M. & Co.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned have on hand the following Wines, &c.

A small Consignment of 50 Cases Red Hermitage.
Hock and Moselle—Sparkling Superior.
Sherries—Sparkling Pale Dry, excellent Golden.
Clarets—Dinner, Breakfast, St. Estephe.
Guns and Rifles.
Saloon Rifles and Pistols.
Revolvers in Cases complete.

10, Hummum Street. PAGLIANO & Co.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—A small consignment of superior "Golden" Dinner Sherry, just received *ex-Clasmerden*, at Rs. 24 per dozen.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. LEGGATT & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen.

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Bass's East India PALE ALE, in excellent condition, just received ex *Cyclops*, and bottled by M. B Foster & Sons—shipped solely by Thomas Oakes & Co., London, in bottles at Rs. 5½ and Pints at Rs. 4 per dozen.

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd September 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. J. A. BROWN & Co., the following Wines:—

Finest Sparkling Pale Dry Champagne,
Mumm's, qts. .... Rs. 36 per doz.
Do. do. Pints, per case of 2 doz... „ 40 „
Do. do. Nonpariel's Moselle, qts. „ 40 „
Do. do. Hock's qts................. „ 40 „
Sherry Wines, Blue Seal, qts............ „ 22 „
Claret Margaux Medoc, qts.............. „ 18 „

J. A. BROWN & Co.

1 Military Square, 27th September 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. J. A. BROWN & Co.:—

Pale Ale, Royal Leamington Brewery, qts. Rs. 5 per doz.
Stout do. do. .... „ 5 „
Porter, Trueman, Hanbury and Brixton. „ 4½ „

Also, a small consignment of Tracing Cloths, from 18 inches to 45 inches wide, and 24 yards long, of best quality. J. A. BROWN & Co.

1, Military Square, 23rd September 1864.

ON SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—The following Wines just received from Messrs. F. Giesler & Co., London:—

Champagne, Quarts, in cases containing 1 dozen each.
Moselle, „ „ „ 1 „ „
Do. Pints „ „ „ 2 „ „
Hockheimer, Quarts, „ „ „ 1 „ „
Macobrunner, „ „ „ 1 „ „
Sherry (Yellow Seal,) „ „ „ 2 „ „
Do. (Black Seal,) „ „ „ 2 „ „
Brandy, „ „ „ 1 „ „

Also, some superior Sherries and Brandy from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell, and a few Cases of Claret, St. Julien, and La Rose. W. NICOL & Co.

14th July 1864.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned have on sale at their Godowns, in Dean Lane, the following Wines and Goods, received from the first houses of London and Bordeaux:—

per doz.
BRANDIES.—Martell's ....Rs. 28
„ Otard, Dupuy's 1857................ „ 24
„ Old Champagne Cognac .... „ 36
GIN.—Booth's Old Tom .... „ 15
SHERRY.—Martinez, Gassiot's .... „ 42
SPARKLING MOSELLES & HOCKS.—Mumm's
1st quality.... „ 30
Gerothwold's. „ 25
CHAMPAGNES.—Forestier's (Pints & Quarts)... „ 25
DRY SILLERY.—Very fine (do.)............ „ 40
CLARETS.—St. Julien and Leoville .... „ 17
„ The first growths ....Rs. 30 to 35

GUNS and RIFLES.—Daw's celebrated breech-loaders, and a few of Calisher and Terry's, in Cases, complete, made expressly for India.

Adam's Revolvers, in Cases, complete.

Bombay, 1st September 1864. BLACKWELL & Co.

N. B.—Messrs. B. and Co. will shortly receive by the *Janet Mitchell* direct from Younger and Co. a shipment of their India Pale Ales, for which they will take orders "to arrive" at Rs. 4½ Quarts, and Rs. 3 Pints.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	Rs. 80	0
Do. „ Do.	40	0
Do. „ a Crown	30	0
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints.........	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality..............	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co........	36	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown..........	30	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints........	16	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co..........	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	29	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Green Seal	29	0
Do. Vino Fino	29	0
Do. Red Seal........................	33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsule,........................	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts..................	36	0
Do. Pints	19	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1864.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST,

SHERIES—			
Black Seal......Amontillado............	per dozen	Rs.	36
Red.........Pale Dry	„	„	30
Bronze do. } Good Dinner Wines ... White do. }	„	„	24
Brown do. } Yellow do. }	„	„	22
MADEIRA, very old	„	„	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity. Quarts	„	„	30
Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„	15
Red Seal ....Quarts	„	„	24
Do. ....Pints	„	„	43
CLARET—			
Chateaux Margeaux	„	„	34
Do. Leoville	„	„	28
St. Julien	„	„	22
Medoc	„	„	16
Do. ....Pints	„	„	9
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality, Grisler's	„	„	45
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„	24
Do. Do. ... Cunliffs	„	„	45
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„	24
Do. Do. De St. Marecaux & Co.'s	„	„	41
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„	24
Do. Do. A. De Paul's ... Quarts	„	„	44
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„	20
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still { By Deinhard Moselle { and Jordan }	„	„	39
HOCK............ } MOSELLE......... } ....Pints	„	„	20
NOYEAU, VERMOUTH, ABYSINTH.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE...Quarts	„	„	21
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	„	„	12
CURACOA	„	„	42
MARASCHINO	„	„	42
CHERRY BRANDY ....Pints	„	„	18
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30......			
RUM ....Fine old Jamaica......	„	„	20
GIN—OLD TOM...S. Booth & Co....	„	„	21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„	12
HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles	„	„	24
KINAHAN'S L.L. WHISKEY..........	„	„	21
ORANGE			
BITTERS...in Stopped Bottles Quarts	„	„	18
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	„	„	10
CHERRY CORDIAL Do. ...Pints	„	„	14
GINGER BRANDY Do. ...Pints	„	„	11
Do. Cordial Do. ...Quarts	„	„	21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints Country-bottled.
Bass's Beer by Cameron and Saunders Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Aitkins Falker's Beer in Quart and pints.
Allsopp's Beer by F. Friend and Co. in Quarts and Pints
Guiness's Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Barclay Perkins and Co.'s Stout in Quarts and Pints.
Tennent's Stout in Quarts and Pints.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

TO MESSES AND OUT-STATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited),
Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.

Marathi New Testament, new edition, 6 annas per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 6 annas.

THE undersigned invite inspection of Drawings of Ornamental Entrance Gates and Railings from the Colebrookedale Company shortly expected: also Ornamental Fountains from the same firm.

Just landed ex *City of Foochow*, a few Patent Cooking Stores.

Price List of Metals, House Furnishings, Tools, &c., forwarded on application to

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

27th August 1864.

BISCUITS of sorts in large size and small size tins—

Mixed.
Ginger Tunbridge.
Rich Arrowroot.
Plain „
Coffee „
Cracknell.
Fancy Cracknell.
Desserts.
Vanilla.
Maccaroons.
Ratafias.
Victorias.
Fancy Machine.
Queen's.
Picnics.
½ Abernethey.
½ Captain.
Traveller's.
Cabin.
Spicenuts.
Ginger Nuts.
German Rusks.
Biscuit Powder.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—POGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians, and with invariable success.

The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla, and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, best MATCH BATS, by DUKE, CLAPSHAW, and PAGE.

Brass and Box Tipped Stumps.
Leg Guards.
Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Best Treble Sewn Balls, by DUKE.
Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut.
Foils and Masks.
Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head.
Hunting and Riding Whips.
Elastic Riding Belts.
Boxing Gloves.
Foot Balls.
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TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
PATECK } Celebrated Gold and
BENOIT } Silver Watches.
COURVOISIER FRERES }

and for some other English and French Watch Manufacturers.

GOLD PRIZE MEDALS have been given to their Watches, manufactured by the Swiss head firm, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris, in the years 1851 and 1855.

A large (THE LARGEST AND NEWEST STOCK IN BOMBAY) assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hunters, and openfaced WATCHES with the latest improvements and manufactured on appreciated and durable principles, warranted the best made Watches imported into this country, and specially made for the climate.

A NICE STOCK OF SUNDRY GOODS—
PIPES.
OPTICS.
TOYS
WALKING STICKS.
Of most handsome workmanship.
CHINESE IVORY AND TORTOISE SHELL WARE.
CHINESE LAQUERED WARE.
CHINESE PORCELAIN TEA AND COFFEE SETS.
PERFUMERY, &c.

Watches, Clocks, and Musical Boxes carefully repaired.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, No. 20, Meadow Street, Fort, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert Breakfast and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated; Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets, with Border, &c.

P. S.—NANSEE PARPIA begs most respectfully to inform Ladies, Gentlemen and the Public of Bombay and of Out-stations, that he has a large Warehouse at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Church, where he has always on hand new and second hand Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c. &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee. NANSEE PARPIA.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his Brother at Worcester, [illegible]

"Tell Lea and Perrins that [illegible] ed in India, and is, in my opi[illegible] well as the most wholesome Sa[illegible]

CAUTI[illegible]

LEA AND PERRINS beg to [illegible] public against spurious imitations of their [illegible] WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered th[illegible] of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with [illegible] imitations, the labels closely resembling those of [illegible] Genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name[illegible] L. & P. *forged.*

L & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, [illegible] have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

☞ THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE. ☜

THEY do not contain one particle of Calomel or Mercury in any form, *nor any* mineral drug whatever. This fact is proved beyond a question. All of the Graefenberg preparations are made of the most skilfully compounded vegetable simples of the greatest value and efficacy. The formula of these wonderful family remedies has been sent to all the medical colleges and leading medical men in the country, and the truth of their perfect harmlessness, great simplicity, and yet wonderful efficacy *(because they act in harmony with the fixed laws of Nature and of Providence)*, can be made apparent to all.

TESTIMONIALS.

(From the New York Tribune.)

The Graefenberg family Medicines are most reliable. In the universal and distressing diseases of women, the remedies are *gentle, judicious*, and *surely effective.*

(From the New York News.)

The high moral character of the gentlemen of the Graefenberg Company, and the medical skill of the consulting physician (Dr. Bridge), should induce entire confidence in their preparations.

(From the New York Daily Times.)

The Graefenberg Company have refitted their rooms, so that every accommodation is afforded those who desire the personal advice of the consulting physician. All invalids, and strangers visiting the city, who require professional advice, had better call upon him. Dr. Bridge is a regular physician of fine attainments and of great judgment and discrimination in the treatment of disease.

My personal acquaintance with some of the members of the Graefenberg Company fully justifies me in expressing the opinion that their medicines are worthy of confidence.

FRANCIS HALL, Editor and Proprietor
New York *Commercial Advertiser.*

I hereby certify that I have examined a number of testimonials exhibited to me by the Graefenberg Company, relative to the merits of their medicines, and I take pleasure in saying that they present evidences of genuineness, and are therefore entitled to the confidence of the public.

N. BANGS, D. D., of the Methodist Church.

I certify that the Graefenberg Company have submitted to me certificates of Francis Hall, Esq., and the Rev. Dr. Bangs. They are genuine and deserving of confidence.

WM. V. BRADY, Mayor of New York.

Attention is earnestly requested to the names of distinguished persons who have spoken regarding the value of Graefenberg treatment in various portions of this Almanac and to the following:

Consulate of the U. S. of America, Bombay, Sept., 1860.

This is to certify that I am personally acquainted with J. F. Bridge, M. D., of the city of New York, and that he is a learned and skilful physician of high standing; and, further, that I have used the Graefenberg Medicines according to directions given in the "Graefenberg Manual of Health," for several years, to my entire satisfaction; and I can confidently recommend them to all who wish to save doctors' bills and enjoy good health.

L. H. HATFIELD, American Consul, Bombay.

Affidavit sworn to before the Hon. Geo. Kellock, Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for State of New York.

Joshua F. Bridge, Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 Bond St., N. Y., being duly sworn, testifies that he has personally witnessed the action of the Graefenberg Family Medicines in the diseases mentioned in this Almanac for 1863; that they have uniformly cured, and all that is said of them may be implicitly believed.

I further say, that all the statements made by the Graefenberg Company or its physicians, are worthy of entire confidence.

Sworn to before me, the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861,
GEO. KELLOCK, Com'r of Deeds.

Mayor's Office, City of New York, April 16, 1859.

Joshua F. Bridge, of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the attending and consulting physician to the Graefenberg Company, New York; that he has had general supervision of the preparation of the Graefenberg Family Medicines for ten years, and that he has known their effect to have been uniformly good. All persons interested may rely upon the statements of the Graefenberg Company with implicit confidence. * * * Sworn to before me, this 15th day of April, 1859. DANIEL F. TIEMANN,
Mayor of the City of New York.

The Graefenberg Family remedies consist of eleven medicines, among which will be found one suited to the prevention and cure of all diseases incident to this country and climate. Full descriptions of them, and of all diseases, their symptoms, cause, prevention, and cure, will be found in the Graefenberg Manual of Health, a family medical book of 300 pages, which is sold or sent by mail for 1 Rupee and which is illustrated with elegant engravings of the human system.

The medicines are—

		Rs.	as.	
The Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon	...price	3	6	per bottle.
Sarsaparilla Compound	... „	2	4	„
File Remedy	... „	2	4	„
Dysentery Syrup	... „	1	2	„
Children's Panacea	... „	1	2	„
Fever and Ague Remedy	... „	1	2	per box.
Vegetable Pills	... „	0	9	„
Eye Lotion	... „	0	9	per bottle
Green Mountain Ointment	... „	0	9	per box.
Health Bitters	... „	0	9	per pack.
Consumptives' Balm...	... „	6	0	per bott.

McCOMBIE AND SONS.

N.B.—These Medicines, owing to their low, price, are sold for Cash only.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, Twists, &c., when they will submit for public competition, a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, Dhoties, Lappetts, Chintz, &c. &c.

17 Bales Grey Shirtings.
5 „ „ Madapollams,
10 „ „ T Cloth.
A few Bales superior Scarlet Army Cloth.
2 Cases white Lappett.
1 Case Cutlery.
2 Cases Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs.
2 „ Percussion Gun Caps.
1 „ Oil Lanterns.
1 „ Foot Rules.
1 Case superior Cashmere.
4 Cases assorted Wall-paper.

An Invoice of superior Perfumery, by the well known maker, Price & Co., comprising Napoleon Price & Co.'s Golden Oil, Marrow Oil Pomade, Assorted Perfumes, Tooth Paste, Assorted Soaps, Dr. Wynn's Nursery and Toilet Hair Powder.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Forbes Street, 3rd October 1864.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

700 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
800 „ „ Madapollams.
1000 „ „ Jacconets.
500 „ „ T Cloth.
4 Bales Twist.
1 Case white Mull.
1 „ T Red Printed Mulls.
8 „ „ Scarfes.
A few Bales Twist.
73 Cases, each 2 dozen, 2 lb. Tins Salmon.
4 Do. each 4 dozen 1 lb. do. do.
To close an account.
2 Cases Mail Axles.
3 „ Tweed Cloths.
A few Plated Inkstands.
A few Oil Lanterns.
3 Treasury Chests.
25 Boxes Claret.
6 Pieces Black Woollen Cloth.

An Invoice of Fancy Goods consisting of Cigar Cases, Pencil Cases, Razor Strops, Scissors, Dressing Cases, Port folio, Despatch Boxes, Jewel Boxes, Ladies Companions, Reticules, Card Cases, Billiard Cushion, &c. &c.

On account of the first purchasers, Hajee Nathoo Mahomed and Co.

30 Cases Sardines, ½ and ¼ tins gold ticket.
225 Cwts. Patent Shot in 28 lb. Bags.

On account and risk of Caderbhoy Esoobhoy, by order of Messrs. J. S. Moore & Co.

M M B 173/187—15 Cases Sewing Cotton.
C E—3 Casks Crockery.
120 lbs. Spangles.

SALE OF COCHINEAL.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account of the concerned.

3 Casks Cochineal.

Bombay, 3rd October, 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

SALE OF BUNDLES OF SHEET IRON.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell at the Carnac Bunder at 2 P. M., the following on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Hodjee Sullimon Abdoolally, and by order of Merwanjee Nesserwanjee Bhownuggree, Esq.

116 Bundles of Sheet Iron and 13 Loose Sheets.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

12 pairs Indian Rubber Cricket Shoe, Enamelled patent leather and Kid Boots, several pairs of cloth and Bronze Ladies' Boots, Child's coloured Boots, 60 fine Twilled and Satin coloured Silk Sarees for Native Lady's of different colours and Patterns, 50 pieces of coloured Flannels, 200 dozens Cotton coloured Gentlemen's Socks 100 dozens of white Lady's Stockings, few cases of Oilman Stores, &c. &c.

AN AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HORSES, &c., AT "STORM HALL," BEVIDERE HALL, MAZAGON.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will submit to sale by Public Auction, at his residence, "Storm Hall" Mazagon, the valuable Household Furniture, Carriage, Horses, &c., the property of Captain T. C. R. CARPENDALE, late Commander H. M.'s steamer *Zenobia*, the same consisting of Glass and Porcelain Ware, Plated Dish Covers, and Articles, Dining and Drawing Room Tables and Chairs, a first-rate Semi-grand Pianoforte, nearly new, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Chiffoneers, Teapoys, Screens, Side Boards, Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, Pictures, Carpet, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Presses, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Toilet Glasses, &c., Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A handsome Park Phaeton, fitted expressly for this climate, with a White Hood.

A pair of very handsome and showy Grey Arab Horses, 14, 1½ and 1½, trained to Double and Single Harness, and a set of best Double Harness, (plated on German Silver, &c. &c.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just Landed.

One first-rate English-built roomy Shigram, very light in construction, made by the well-known makers, McNaughton and Smith, with a pair of handsome flowered plated mounted Lamps, Pole, Shafts, Wheel-key, and Cushions, complete.

A few sets of new plated mounted Carriage and [illegible] Harness.

Two Cases of Fresh Quinine [illegible]
Boxes of Carriage and Table Candles [illegible]
1 Silver Hunting Watch by "J. Cragg" in [illegible] Case.
Do. Open faced do.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 3rd October 1864.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at his Rooms, in Meadow Street, Sundry Articles of Furniture, an Invoice of Toys and valuable Table Ornaments worthy of inspection, Millinery, Stationery Ink, Berlin Wool of assorted colours, and a variety of other Articles. Particulars of which will appear in future Advertisement.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION

A handsome Rosewood Square Piano, by Baumgardten and Heins, Hamburg made expressly to order, a pair of handsomely Carved open-work Drawing Room Couches, lined with Crimson Damask, with Springs, a Blackwood Drawing Room Round Table, Chairs, Book Stand, &c. a firstrate Surat Cow, a Baistee Bullock, with Packall, and several sets of new English-made Plated-mounted Carriage and Buggy Harness.

TO BE SOLD.—A Bungalow, at Singhur, called the "Bombproof," belonging to the Estate of the late Captain C. J. Griffith. For particulars, apply to the undersigned.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.
Meadow Street, Bombay, 3rd October 1864.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE ART UNION BUST OF THE PRINCESS ALEXANDRA.—The above beautiful work of art is now to hand. Subscribers will oblige by stating the manner in which they wish their models forwarded. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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May be effected for any length of time from one month upwards. An Insurance for seven years certain will be charged as *for six years only.*

Losses by Lightning are made good, where the property ensured has been actually set on fire thereby.

All reasonable Expenses, incurred at the time of fire, in the removal of property insured in this Office, will be paid.

Fifteen days of grace will be allowed for the renewal of all *annual* policies, during which time the Company will be liable, unless the risk has previously been declined, or the Insured has declared his intention not to renew.

MARINE RISKS

are taken on Cotton, Silk, Seeds, and other Produce, by Steamer or sailing vessel, to great Britain and the Continent, at current rates.

Prospectuses, and all information respecting the Fire and Marine Branches of the above Company, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to the Commercial Union Assurance Company's Fire and Marine Branches.)
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Bowel Complaints, Diarrhœa.—When these diseases prevail, immediate recourse should be had to this Ointment, which should be well rubbed two or three times a day upon the abdomen, and the intestinal irritation will gradually subside. All inflammation will be subdued, and excessive action safely restrained. This treatment, assisted by judicious doses of Holloway's Pills, is applicable to all forms of diarrhœa and dysentery, attended by heart-sickness, griping, flatulence, and other distressing and dangerous symptoms. After rubbing in the Ointment, a flannel binder should be worn, and the patient should be restricted to a farinaceous diet for a few days, till the urgency of the disease has been diminished by the persevering employment of these remedies.

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